The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8138.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., as

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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. B. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leaves Galle	23
„ Carwar	15	„ Negapatam	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Beypore	18	April	
„ Cochin	19	„ Calingapatam	1
„ Alleppey	19	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	2
„ Colombo	22	Arrives CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melvill, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	31
		April 1875	
„ Muscat	19	„ Bushire	2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Lingah	7
„ Lingah	23	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Baharein	24	„ Jask	10
„ Bushire	25	„ Gwadur	12
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melvill, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 79 Tons, 120 H P., Commander J. [illegible], as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Bancoot.	Deoghur.
Boria	Malwan.
Rutnagherea.	Vingorla.
Jeyteporo.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL C. Dosa, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 13th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rutnagherry,	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Carwar. Panjim.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, *of each month.* and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
„ Suez	36	22		8	
„ Port Said	38	24		9	
„ Messina	50	34		14	
„ Naples	50	34		14	
„ Leghorn	50	34		14	
„ Genoa	50	34		14	
„ Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail about the Middle of March.
"SUMATRA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave end of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wine and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

[illegible] GROOM & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2796	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbuy	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. L[illegible]	2178	400	19th—Suez &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J H Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	[illegible]	600	10th—Southampton.
RODA	W. Fenniman	1874	400	17th—Suez &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	1609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PERA 2,119 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain L. Mathews, will be despatched as above, carrying the [illegible] Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for [illegible] Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd February 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31st MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PR PONTIS, 2,08 Tons Register, will positively sail on 8 h or 9th March.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400; Suez Rs. 250; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
To Liverpool	500	...	300
Malta	400	...	250
Suez	300	...	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	about	24th March
YEDDO	1,808 „	„	7th April,
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 30TH APRIL 1875.

CALEDONIA S.S. CAPTAIN SIDEY.

1,596 Tons nett register, 424 H.P., nominal.

HIGHEST CLASS AT LLOYDS.

THE fine Steamer CALEDONIA well-known in the Atlantic passenger service will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool about the 30th April. This Steamer is of the highest class and having full powered engines, is expected to make a quick run home. The Caledonia has very superior accommodation for Fifty Saloon Cabin Passengers having large state Cabins with two berths in each and fitted in the most complete way with baths and all other conveniences. The steamer will carry a Doctor and Stewardess, and has an efficient staff of Stewards.

Rate for Passage to Liverpool 50 guineas.

For particulars and passage, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL

THE splendid Screw Steam ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," John G. Bell, Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade). 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,225 Tons nett Register, 260 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power. Effective, will sail in April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries of the best scale. The special attraction in this vessel is the VENTILATION, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, therefore, can be opened in all weathers; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with w. c's., &c., thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, [illegible] amidships which are also specially well ventilated. [illegible] ing fresh Saloon Passengers an excellent table with [illegible], including wines, beer, or spirits, which [illegible] poultry, &c., but exclusive at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows :—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	300
Ayahs and Native Men	200

Children according to Age.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

OR

W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. ROYAL WELSH are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on Grant Road, near Two Tanks, the following Cases of Matches—

On account and at the risk of Abdoollallee Dood han.

Triangle—B & M—V—263-312—13 Cases Crown Matches ex Southwick.

„ „ 143-92—44 Cases Crown Matches ex Anaz.

„ „ 183-333—5 Cases Crown Matches ex Kingdom of Fife.

„ „ 435-57,5 8-47—9 Cases Crown Matches ex Isabel Croom

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey Piece Goods containing—grey shirtings, T cloth, jaconets, 5 cases black woollen cloth 3 cases army cloth, an invoice of Hosiery, consisting of—Grey, white and coloure sock and stockings of different sizes, double and single night caps, Merino and India gauze under shirts of half and whole sleeves, and coloured Cashmere shirts. 2 cases sundry goods, 2 cases cutlery, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex Marie Alfred.

H S S & Co.—244 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN DRILLS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following bales of American Drills.

On account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Zambesi—

B—C—Bombay—48 Bales of 15 pieces of about 15 lbs. damaged American Drills, Pepperell Stamp.

Ditto 7 Bales ditto ditto ditto

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th, and TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Room on the ground-floor of building No. 9, on the north side of the Elphinstone Circle, a splendid Library belonging to a Parsee Gentleman. All departments of English Literature are represented in the present collection.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the books on view. Catalogues may be had on the premises, or at the Office of the Auctioneers.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company are also authorized to receive offers for a private sale of the whole library.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ESTATE R. J. O'FLAHERTY, Surgeon General, deceased. Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the above deceased, having been granted to the Widow and Sole Executrix, all parties having claims or being indebted, are requested to submit particulars without delay to the undersigned.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1875.

FOR SALE, a bargain a nearly new handsome C. Spring BAROUCHE, very light, with a pair of well bred Australian geldings, 15½ h nds, together with brass mounted English harness, the property of a gentleman whose family is proceeding home. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW "WOODLAND" at Matheran for the season. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Mazagon nearly opposite to Hope Hall Hotel, now in the occupation of C. Poole, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, the BUNGALOW No. 10, at Chopaty, now in the occupation of Randle, Esq. Rent Rs. 85. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 7, at Chopaty, lately under the occupation of Henry Bedford, Esquire. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AUCTION SALE OF DERELICT VESSEL.

TO BE SOLD for the benefit of all concerned on the 22nd March 1875, the Hull and materials of the iron-built Ship

"COUNTY OF PERTH,"

of Glasgow, 1,676 44/100 Tons Register, No. No. 68,118, lately abandoned and towed into Pondicherry roads on fire

The shell and frame of the vessel are in good condition, the beams and decks only being destroyed. The materials consist of Windlass, Winches, Anchors and Chains, Iron Blocks, Wire, Ropes, &c., &c., and can be seen at the stores of the Inscription Maritime," at Pondicherry, for three days previous to the sale.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,

22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Wm NIVEN, M.D., Superintendent of Matheran Hill Sanatarium, Bombay.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DISPENSARY, KALBADAVIE ROAD.

Thomson & Taylor's Specialities.

G.'s Liniment. An infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1 8.

Concentrated Essence of Chiretta.

The medicinal properties of this preparation are well known as a Tonic in diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia, accompanied by constipation, and in the debility attendant on convalescence from Bilious and other Fevers.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

Tamarind Cough Balsam.

In Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza and Hoarseness, this Balsam speedily gives relief, and if properly persevered in seldom fails to effect a cure.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1.

Easton's Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.

In Boils, poverty of the blood, nervousness, and in all cases of debility, by its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

(Full direction in the Native Languages.)

Chemical Food or Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Soda, and Potash.

Is highly beneficial for growing children, for adults suffering from weakness caused by fever or other illness, acting as a most nutritious and powerful tonic.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 12.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

WINES.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

		Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine...per doz.	Qts.	10
Ditto ditto „	Pts.	6

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry	per doz.	Rs. 20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	„	„ 24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„	„ 26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	„	„ 28
"Xerez" by direct importation	„	„ 18

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

PORT WINE,

OLD, FULL BODIED,

Rs. 24 per dozen.

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 13	0
Do. No. 1	„ „	Quarts	„ 14	0
BODENHEIMER	„ „	Quarts	„ 15	0
Do.	„ „	Pints	„ 8	0
GEISENHEIMER	„ „	Quarts	„ 16	0
Do.	„ „	Pints	„ 8	8
NIERSTEINER	„ „	Quarts	„ 18	0
Do.	„ „	Pints	„ 9	8
RUDESHEIMER	„ „	Quarts	„ 21	0
Do.	„ „	Pints	„ 11	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„ „	Quarts	„ 28	0

5 Per cent Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

VIENNA BEER.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

STONE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10

Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GREAT SUCCESS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On account of the GREAT SUCCESS and CROWDED HOUSES the EXHIBITION will CONTINUE FOUR NIGHTS MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the 10th, 12th, 13th March 1875. Also THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Beautiful Glass Cases of Works of Art and an extra number of prizes will be given away at each exhibition.

Admission, Time and Trams as usual.

W. CROPLEY.

N. B.—On account of the Great Crowd there will be a separate entrance for Ladies and those accompanying them.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 11th March 1875, at 4-30 P.M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, His Excellency Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., President, in the chair.

All friends of the Schools are invited to be present.

G. C. REYNELL,

Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 2nd March 1875.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

HAS now arrived and is being bottled. Judges extol it as equalling if not surpassing former importations.

Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, DRAB GROUND, with Blue stripes, ¼ inch, ½ inch, ¾ inch, 1 inch, 1½ inch and 2 inches wide. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, DRAB GROUND, Crimson Stripes, ¼ in., ½ in., ¾ inch, wide. Re 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Stripes, ¼ in., ½ in., ¾ in., and 1 inch wide. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with Dark Blue Stripes, ¼ in., ½ in., ¾ in., and 1 inch wide. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, DRAB GROUND, with Dark Blue Stripes, ¼ in., ½ in., ¾ in., and 1 inch wide. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, FAWN GROUND, with Dark Brown Stripes, ¼ in., ½ in., and 1 inch wide. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, DRAB GROUND, with Green Stripes, ½ inch and 1 in. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, SILVER GREY GROUND with Black Stripes, ¼ in., ½ in., ¾ in., and 1 inch wide. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, PRIMROSE GROUND with Dark Brown Stripes, ¼ in., ½ in., ¾ in., and 1 inch wide. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, DRAB GROUND, with Violet Stripes, ¼ in., ½ in., ¾ in., 1 in., and 1 inch. Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, HAIR CORD STRIPES, in Violet and White, Pink and White, Black and White, Green and White, and Blue and White. Very suitable for Children's wear, 32 in. wide. Re. 1 per yard.

WE have also all the above in Coloured Spots, suitable for Polonaise, at Re. 1 per yard.

THE NEW SATEEN CLOTHS, in all the New Shades, Pink, Violet, Blue, Sky Blue, Crimson, Mauve, Black and Lavender, a beautiful faced cloth, very suitable for Costume Skirts, 32 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

THE NEW GRASS LAWNS, with Light Blue, Navy Blue, White Grenat Brown, Peacock and Self-Coloured Stripes, 27 in. wide. As. 12 per yard.

BADMINTON COSTUMES.

THE NEW GRASS LAWN HOLLANDS, 35 in. wide. Re. 1, Re. 1¼, Re. 1½ per yard.

GRASS LAWNS, with Black, Violet and Brown Spots. 27 in. wide. As. 12 per yard.

PLAIN GRASS LAWNS, 24 inches wide. As. 8 per yard.

THE NEW GRASS LAWN GAUZE, 24 in. wide, with Fancy Self-Coloured Silk Stripe. As 12 per yard.

CAMBRICS, in all Colours 32 in. wide. Re. 1 per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST or STOLEN, a Newfoundland DOG, white and black spotted, whoever brings it to the Byculla Commission [illegible] will be rewarded

WANTED, a double barrelled breach loading Westley Richards CARBINE. Apply to "F. O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW ASSORTMENT OF—

LAMP CLOCKS, one year guarantee ... Rs. 30

In drawing the attention of the Public to these Clocks, Messrs. F. L. & Co. can with certainty say that there is not another Clock which possesses its advantages, both as a good timekeeper by day and night, and as an ornamental lamp in the drawing-room. On account of its mild and mellow light it should always be found in a sick room. The facility with which this Clock can be packed in a case, and carried, enables it to be used by travellers with great convenience when putting up at dak bungalows or at an hotel.

SILVER HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING LEVER WATCHES ... Rs. 50

These Watches are the celebrated Rs. 50 watches, manufactured only by Messrs. F. L. & Co. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the excellence of these Watches, as their numerous purchasers can fully testify to their value as good timekeepers

FAVRE, LEUBA'S ROUND BRASS TRAVELLING TIME-PIECES ... Rs. 40

The movement of these Time-pieces is nothing else than that of a large Watch on the Lever principle of very superior workmanship.

OIEL DE BOEUF TIME-PIECES ... Rs. 40

These have exactly the same movements as the above Timepieces in a black wooden frame, with a 7 inch dial, and would suit an office or dining room.

Both the above Time-pieces are 8 day and guaranteed for one year.

The well-known CHRONOGRAPHS ... Rs. 60

The second hand can be stopped and made to jump back, in cases of false start, to the starting point.

A large assortment of MARBLE CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES always on hand.

LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY STILL CONTINUES.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ... each	8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ... each	5 0
Badham's English Cambric neat Patterns	4 0
Badham's fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ... each	3 12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ... each	5 0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts, ...each	7 0 to 9 0
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns, well shrunk...each	8 8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns ... each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes...each	9 0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or neat Fancy Stripes ... each	12 8

SLEEPING SUITS.	Suit.
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Patterns	7 8
Oxford Cloth, cool and absorbing	11 0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best spun silk for comfort	11 0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk	18 0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns	18 0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours	19 0
Spun silk, these are delightfully cool	26 0

PYJAMAS.	Each.
Striped Cambric	3 8
Best French Cambric	4 0
Best Oxford Cloth	5 5
Best wove Flannel	9 0
Best silk and wool	9 8
Best spun silk	12 8

DRESSING GOWNS.	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours	11 0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes	20 0
Fancy Striped Flannels, a large selection	20 0
Printed Cashmere	20 0

BLANKETS AND RUGS.	Rs. a.
Fine White Blankets, large size real Bath, from ... per pair Rs. 22 to	30 0
Fine Scarlet, large size, manufactured from picked wool, well suited for Travellers ... per pair	25 0
Extra large do. do. „	30 0
Alpaca or Mohair double Rugs, colours or reversible Tigers... 20 to	25 0
Fine Austrian Rugs, a variety of colours, very soft and light, large sizes	30 0
The Sandringham Rug, very light and warm, made from the best picked wool, in neat colours	38 0
Witney Rugs, plain Grey; these are made long and wide in proportion, recommended for Travellers and district use ... 10 8 to	15 0
Scotch Mauds, fancy colours and Heather mixtures, from	15 8

TOWELS.	Dozen.
Best Huckaback, with borders, strong and durable	10 to 12 8
Christy's best Toilet Towels, ready for immediate use	12 0
Bath do. do. ... 12 0 to	25 0
Brown Turkish, Medium size	25 0
White Turkish, the best towel made	25 0
Baden-Baden	28 0
Toilet White Turkish	22 0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

STRAW DITTO.

NEW JET TRIMMINGS.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

BRIDAL OUTFITS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.

FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

JOONAS TYAB & CO.,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,

SHIRT MAKERS,

HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.

Beg respectfully to inform the Gentry, and Public in general, that they have now got their Stock replete, and they can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T can undoubtedly say that their Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to them before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk-Silk-and-Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest Designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Dreb Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQURIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Maunds, Leather Straps, &c. &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THE PRICES CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS.

INDIAN TRANSIT, GENERAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENCY,

OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, New York, & 6, Church Lane, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co. receive Parcels for Delivery at any Post Town or District throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at a uniform rate of 12 Annas per pound, or fraction of a pound weight.

This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only; and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

Goods and Packages, via Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2, per Cubic Foot, to London or Liverpool, including Shipping and other charges.

Goods landed, cleared from the Custom House, and forwarded to any part of India at moderate charges.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,

BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 95
Pool Balls 12 „	„ 100
Pyramidal 16 „	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen

Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and Lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHRUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, linen with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-SKIN CLOTH; China and [illegible] Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, [illegible] Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock, on the 12th instant, for the PURCHASE of a quantity of Cast Iron. The iron can be inspected at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly. Eight days allowed to the purchaser to remove the Iron. Terms Cash against delivery.

WALTER SCOTT.

General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

9, Elphinstone Circle, 3rd March 1875.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper and Iron, also New Bolts Copper and Plates Copper in small Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers; terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

G. O. B. CAREW,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1875.

WITH reference to an advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* of the 30th day of December 1874. Notice is hereby again given to the Public that WAR IS GOING ON between the SULTAN OF MACULLA and the JAMADAR of SHEIR, and that the Port of Sheir is blockaded by the Sultan of Maculla and that all Persons, Steamers, Ships and Bugglows attempting to get into the said Port of Sheir or land Goods there will be fired upon and the Steamers, Ships and Bugglows and the Goods thereon seized and confiscated by the said Sultan of Maculla.—Dated this 5th day of March 1875.

By Order of the Sultan of Maculla.

SALLUM OOMER.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN

On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa S. Leger Sweeps Umballa.

N. B. Please write Legibly.

Full particulars every Tuesday.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

AMERICAN DRILLS, KEROSENE, OIL, ROSIN, LUMBER, OARS, &c.

150 Bales Drills.
11,500 Cases Kerosene Oil.
450 Barrels Rosin.
855 Tons 1, 2, and 3 inches Lumber.
300 Pieces Boat Oars.
400 Barrel Flour.
200 Kegs Nails.
American Clocks, folding and common Ladders.

For Sale to arrive from Boston per American Barque "Edward Kidder," shortly expected, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers

IN

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,

CAMERAS, LENSES, STANDS,

Accessories, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS,

Collodion, Varnish, Glass, Papers, Mounts,

AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE PRACTICE OF

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Price List on Application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 6TH MARCH 1875.

THE receipts of cotton at the American ports for the week, only come to 77,000 bales, Reuter's report of Tuesday last giving 28,000 bales as the figures for two, instead of three days, having put us out here by 12,000 bales. But although this is 21,000 bales less than the corresponding week last year, and the total for the season so far 174,000 bales behind last, the Liverpool market closes very dull to-day, with sales only 8,000 bales, prices unchanged. At first sight the position seems somewhat contradictory, but when considered closely there are several causes to account for quieter markets. In the first place although the receipts are so much behind the corresponding period last year, they are only 1,000 bales behind last week, and if they were to continue steady at the same level for a few weeks, crop estimates of 4 millions would probably again come into favour. In fact, with the corrections the same, as last year, and the same scale of receipts for the remainder of the season we have now just lost sufficient to bring exactly a 4 million crop. It is not improbable also that the heavy arrivals here may be beginning to attract attention, our receipts since 1st September last, being already 103,000 bales ahead of last season, while in addition, there is the possibility of rumours respecting preparations for the next American crop, being such as to exercise an adverse influence. In any case the position is full of uncertainty at the moment, and any day's news might be sufficient to induce either a considerable rise or decline.

The American statistics to date show the following comparisons:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	77,000	98,000	81,000
,, Exports to U. K.	51,000	75,000	37,000
,, ,, Continent	87,000	55,000	16,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,976,000	3,150,000	2,794,000
,, Exports to U. K.	1,252,000	1,191,000	1,143,000
,, ,, Continent ,,	605,000	626,000	522,000
Stocks of Cotton at the Ports	761,000	765,000	564,000

The following figures show the visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 5th instant as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year. At the moment these have only a secondary influence as against the American advices, but in the course of a few weeks, when the crop question becomes more settled, attention will begin to be drawn to them especially as regard Surats.

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool	680,000	710,000	732,630
,, London	120,500	131,875	188,780
American afloat	360,000	340,000	316,000
East Indian ,,	230,000	180,000	141,000
	1,390,500	1,361,875	1,378,000
Price of Mid-Orleans	8¼d.	8,1-16d.	8
,, Fair Dhollera	5⅜d.	5¼d.	5,3-16d.
Difference	2,⅞d.	2,13-16d.	2,13-16d.

The Manchester piece goods market has not changed, yesterday's report being quiet but steady, prices the same in every instance, Reuters' statement of the shipments of goods to India last month, shows comparatively full supplies for Bombay of everything except twist, and large for Calcutta in all items.

Yesterday's closing message gave nothing new of a general character, and to-day Consols are still quoted at 93½; French Rentes at 103 and Bar Silver at 57⅛d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE here, there has really been no change to-day, the feeling having been exceedingly quiet, and only a moderate business transacted. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand ... 1s. 10 3-32d. p. Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10 15-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ... 1s. 10 7/16d.
Documents 3 months' sight ... 1s. 10 15-32d.

On Calcutta there is no alteration, no business of any moment being reported. GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly quieter and there are sellers but no buyers at current rates, say:—Fours Rs. 102½, Fours and a half Rs. 103½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½. The SHARE Market has been closed owing to the Hindoo holiday.

IN COTTON a much easier tendency has been observable, sellers have been more anxious to do business and a concession of quite Rs. 2 per Candy has been obtainable from yesterday's quotations. The excitement in Ginned Broach has quietened down materially and a good number of re-sales have been offering at Rs. 238 full pressed. Akote shows a similar tendency, sellers offering at Rs. 198. In good Fair Oomra we do not hear of any business, but about R. 192 to Rs. 193 is the quotation. For Mowa Bhownuggur Rs. [illegible] is asked. The receipts for the week [illegible] bales against 61,760 bales last week and 47,666 for the same week last year; the total since 1st September being 506,899 bales and 403,529 bales for this and last season respectively.

FREIGHTS by steamer are quiet but comparatively steady at £2-6-3 to £2-7-6; for sailing ships, however, the enquiry is extremely slow and £2-2-6 to £2-9-6 may be quoted as the nominal rates.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but in no way altered. Such enquiry as there is, runs on light makes of Grey Goods of fine quality which are generally in light supply, but 7lb. and 8¼lb. Shirtings are neglected and somewhat difficult of sale. Bleached fabrics are in fair request at comparatively full rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps.*	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	725
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	600
250	1,000	200.00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	2.0ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,200
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	640 ex.
600	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	540
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,700
800	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	250
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	140
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,500
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,030
150	6,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	3,300
800	4,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
800	1,000	all	100 ps	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	445
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	425
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,750
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,575
200	1,300	all	200 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	1,070
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,050
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,245
1,600	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	220
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,010
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,525
1,500	1,25	all	125p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,150
1,500	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,315
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,150
720	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,250
......	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,150
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,255
1,050	1,000	all	20ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
4,000	618	all	68*	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,120 e
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
......	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£[illegible]	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
......	£18	96 8 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	* 220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,235
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	130
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,225
6,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,730
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
800	500	200	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	3 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 [illegible]	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,500	500	all	[illegible] p.c.	Treacher & Co	300
......	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	40

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th February as compared with that for 20th February:—

LIABILITIES.	20th Feb. Rs.	27th Feb. Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	69,78,866	67,47,425
Other Deposits	64,79,859	61,06,739
Cash Credits	2,72,185	1,48,346
Post Bills	12,144	9,138
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Rs.	1,97,68,053	190,36,650
ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver & Notes at H. Office	89,91,596	81,84,161
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	6,11,245	12,09,286
Govt. Securities	22,43,411	20,10,023
Loans	16,39,516	15,69,389
Account of Credits	3,84,146	3,19,146
Mercantile Bills discounted	25,51,717	37,78,528
Dead Stock	2,26,765	2,26,854
Bills of Exchange	9,23,119	8,61,548
Due by other Banks	11,96,525	8,37,713
Rs.	1,97,68,053	190,63,650

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March as compared with that for 23rd February:—

LIABILITIES.	23rd Feb. Rs.	A.	P.	2nd March Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,06,087	7	9	16,06,050	13	1
Treasury Balance	3,39,85,602	6	0	3,30,17,888	7	3
Total Deposits	2,70,52,03	13	5	2,84,22,458	12	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,94,181	14	10	5,17,747	15	0
Sundries	5,14,021	10	3	5,65,011	13	7
Rs.	8,57,52,597	4	3	8,61,29,215	13	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,78,03,612	0	10	1,76,05,423	4	10
Loans on Govt. Securities	77,53,050	0	0	80,96,850	0	0
Credits on ditto	3,54,117	4	8	28,71,282	2	4
Bills discounted	1,85,84,623	0	2	1,96,47,361	10	2
Dead Stock	10,73,801	9	10	10,72,756	1	1
Stamps	13,637	4	5	13,239	0	5
Balances with other Banks	1,24,303	4	0	98,425	2	0
Sundries	16,97	1	2	16,911	8	0
Bullion	8,49,977	9	6	8,65,061	1	2
Cash at Head Office	4,94,73,349	2	7	1,29,50,80[illegible]	3	0
Do. at Branches	3,62,79,248	1	8	2,28,91,105	12	9
Rs.	8,57,52,597	4	3	8,61,29,215	13	9

THE COTTON CROPS.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company, Limited, furnishes us with the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops:—

Broach, 5th March.—The rate during the week advanced Rs. 6, and even at this figure not many sellers were in the market. The highest point touched was Rs. 238, and a further advance was looked for by both dealers and ryots, which buyers could not meet; but I am glad to add the market is now quieter, and rates steady at Rs. 236 to Rs. 237 F. P. B. Despatches for the week, 5,100 F. P. and about 100 H. P. bales.

Surat, 5th.—All the gins are now fully employed. The quality is very good, surpassing that of last year.

Hinganghaut, 4th.—Since last report about 700 bales have been brought to this market. The quality, I am glad to say, is getting much better. The weather keeps fine, and the hot season has now fairly begun.

Wurdha, 4th.—During the past week some 600 bales have arrived here, and I am glad to report a decided improvement in the quality. The weather continues fine, but the days are getting very hot.

Oomrawuttee, 4th.—During the week the weather has been fine. It is now daily getting hotter. Supplies continue to come in freely and have averaged during the week 800 bales a day. About half of the crop is now supposed to have been received.

Sheagaum 4th.—Our weather has become very warm and the hot winds have commenced. The arrivals for the week have exceeded 5,000 bojas, a great portion of which consisted of low "Bunne" qualities. The receipts to date have amounted to 35,000 bojas.

Khamgaum, 4th.—The supplies to this market are gradually getting smaller, and the quality is very mixed. The season is not expected to last beyond the 15th of April. The weather during the past week has been hot and cloudy.—

Julgaum, 4th.—Our market during the past week has been very excited, and prices have ruled fully Rs. 5 per candy above Bombay limits. The Cotton at present coming in, I am sorry to say, shows a considerable falling off both in quality and quantity, which clearly indicates that the season is fast drawing to a close. Any really good Cotton commands very extreme rates. The clouds mentioned in my last soon cleared off, and we have had fine but extremely hot weather ever since.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG KEERATA ROODRIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Colombo via Cochin with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ST. ELMO, 1,428 tons, Captain W. C. Morrell, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (October 17th) with a cargo of 2,370 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed on the 6th instant for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Captain Hemans, and twenty deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain W. Stewart, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. G. Macpherson and servant. For—Alleppy. A lady and two children. For different ports—Nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. CHINA, 1,636 tons, Captain G. S. Brook, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. W. Bell, Mr. E. W. Parsons, Mr. C. G. Baldock, Col. Crow, Mrs. Crow, and two children and Nurse, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. Daniel Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Miss. Robertson, Mr. T. Anderson, and Mr. K. Stratford.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	St. Elmo	Morrell	Liverpool, Oct. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Albatross	Bryson	Moulmein.
	Janet Court	Crawford	Havre.
	Excelsior	Joslin	Rangoon.
	Pearl... (s)	Doert	Coast & Carwar.
	China (s)	Brook	Australia &c.
	Patna (s)	Stewart	Coast & Calcutta.
7	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Colombo & Cochin.

The Ship Rialto, to Havre, was entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.—

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandria, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Ennmore, s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria.
Propontis, s, 15 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 20 bales wool, Gungaram Hurruckchund; 34 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 367½ cwts hemp, Nursee Khuttow; 4 bales cotton, Nanjee Morarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pamona, s, 27 cwts sandalwood & 18 cwts deer horn, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 50 cwts sandalwood, Vinay & Co; 260 cwt myrabolanes, Ralli Brothers; 840 cwts hemp, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 28½ cwts mother o' pearl shells, Mareally Nuthoo; 12½ cwts coffee & 33 cwts tamarind, Mooljee Govindjee; 37 cwts rape seed, Knoop & Co.
Indus, s, 100 bags coffee; 4 cases cardamoms & 770 packages ginger, P & O Co; 3 cases shawls, Pyladass Moosalilall; 270 cwts rape seed, 877½ cwts linseed, & 503 cwts poppy seed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso, s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ferdinand, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Propontis, s, 200 bags wheat and 600 bags gram, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peera, s, 4½ cwts fishmaws, Mareally Damma; 20 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 19 chests opium, E D Lungda; 27½ cwts bysabole, Goolam Hoosein Jon Mahomed; 19 chests opium, Tarachund Luckminaran.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peera, s, 31 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co; 6½ chests opium, Chooniram Jusraz.

HIGH COURT.—8TH MARCH.

LONG CAUSES.

305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
376-74—Jefferson and Payne—Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
105-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goolam Ally Khan Vullud Goolam M K and others v Mapla Chowkara Killotee Coonji &c—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
592-73—G J Mody—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gamble, Official Assignee of Anandrao Damodhur—M H Khan.
104-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum Parpia v Bai Manockbai widow—K Morojee.
114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla v Cursetjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Hearn, Cleveland and L.
118-74—Mr Fletcher—Mariam Bebee widow v Ameena Bebee widow.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

86-74—Shamrao Pandurung—Su uswatibai widow v Crustnarao Bhawoo and others V Hurychund—Jefferson and Payne Part heard.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisingbhai v The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
1659-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bajibhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Hutheebhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

McConaghy, Surg, Bl 29th P N I, on privilege leave from Peshawar.

MARCH 4.

McConaghy, Surg, By 26th N I, on leave from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Vander Gucht, Lt, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough to Allahabad.
Case, Capt, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough to Allahabad.
Hemans, Major, Bl 40th Regt on duty to Belgaum.
Shipley, Major, Bl 40th Regt, to join to Lucknow.

MARCH 7.

Cheesbyre, Lt Col, By 6th N I, on leave to Belgaum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 6th March 1875.

Surg W Jobson is placed on general duty, presidency circle, and will accompany the R/4 R A proceeding to Deesa.

With reference to GGO, No. 152 of 1875, Surg Major K J Parr is placed on general duty, presidency circle, from the 16th Jan 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

66th Foot—Lt W H McMath, to the sea coast, from 2nd to 29th March 1875, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Capt F C Nicolas, Adjt (9th Bdge), to Mahableshwar, from 3rd March to the 3rd June 1875, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery—Riding Master G Hadcock, (A Bdge) to England per troopship from the date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Army Medical Department—Surg W Geoghegan, M B, to remain in England from 1st Feb to 30th April 1875, on medical certificate, in extension.

3rd Hussars—Lt H F Berkely (Adjt), to Nynee Tal, from 15th March to 14th Sept 1875, on private affairs.

Lt-Col J Gordon, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Rajcote.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 3.)

Mr C B Clarke, who was, under orders of the 20th Feby 1875, appointed to act as a Profr in the Presy College in addition to his duties as Actg Inspr of Schools, Presy Circle, will continue to act as a Profr in the Presy College from the date of his being relieved by Mr H Woodrow of his duties as Actg Inspr of Schools, Presy Circle.

The services of Surgn Robert George Mathew are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Mily Dept, with effect from the 18th March to 10th Sept 1874.

Mr J C Hunton, Actg Asst Shipping Master, is appointed temporarily to be Dy Shipping Master of Calcutta, vice Capt Caw, deceased.

Ecclesiastical—The services of the Rev A N W Spens, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of the Rev Edgar Jacob, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 1st instant.

The Rev W H Bray, whose services have been placed by the Govt of Bengal at the disposal of the Home Dept, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with effect from the 14th instant.

The under-mentioned Officer of the B S C having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lt-Col, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) John Colpoys Haughton, C S I, 15th Feb 1875.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medl Dept:—

Surgn Maj J Browne, M D, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge 41st (the Gwalior) Regt of N I, to officiate as Secy to the Surgn Genl, Indian Medl Service, consequent on Surgn Maj E McKellar, M D, proceeding on furlough, and during the period Surgn K McLeod, M D, may be employed under the orders of the Govt of Bengal or until further orders.

The services of Lt J F Rivett-Carnac of the Bl S C, 2nd Wing Subn of the 23rd (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

North-Western Provinces Gazette, March 6.

Mr C C Hicks, District Supt of Police, Fatehpur, furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the 15th of April, 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr G H M Ricketts, C B, Commr, Allahabad, furlough from 15th March to 30th Nov 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr D T Roberts, Asst Mag and Collr, Budaun, privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 15th April, 1875.

Mr C Robertson, Offg Mag and Collr, Mirzapur, furlough to Europe for eight months, with effect from the 5th April, 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Col J Davidson, Depy Commr, Jhansi, twenty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 28th Febry, 1875.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT

Sugn A H Willams, Offg Civil Surgn, Dehra Dun, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 18th Jany last.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G W Anson, Extra Asst Comr, 1st class (Jhansi Commission), to be Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 25th February, 1875.

Mr P J White, Asst Comr, Jalaun, to officiate as Depy Comr, Jhansi during the absence on privilege leave of Col J Davidson, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notifications Nos. 1141 E, dated the 6th Dec 1873, and 1444 E of the 15th December last, Mr W H Longmore, Asst Engr, 1st grade, returned on the 27th ultimo from the leave on medical certificate granted him, and is posted to the Banda Sub-division of the Allahabad Provincial Div as a temporary arrangement.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr R C Battie Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Banda Sub-division, from the 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WITH SUPPLEMENT

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
  Latest Telegrams.
  English Political and Social Letter.
  English Commercial Letter.
  Assassination of an Editor at Rome.
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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 8	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 6	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	Mar. 9	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Mar. 15	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 15	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Mar.	8	Monday	Mar	22
,,	Mar.	15	,,	Mar	29

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—DURAND—March 1st, at Christ Church, Bhangulpore, by the Rev. H. Haden, Harry Wallis Alexander, B.C.S., to Amy, 5th daughter, and at the same time and place Henry Mortimer Durand, B.C.S., to Ella Rebe, 6th daughter of Teignmouth Sandys, late B.C.S.

DEATHS.

CORBETT—March 2nd, at Jhansi, of heart disease, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Corbett, Bengal Staff Corps (District Superintendent of Police), aged 47.

POWELL—February 24th, at Madras, Mrs. Antonia Powell, relict of the late Mr. B. Powell, and the only surviving sister of Mr. Alex. Rodrigues, aged 64 years, 11 months and 14 days, deeply regretted by her relatives and friends. May her soul rest in peace.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

THE startling rumour that orders have been received at Calcutta to hold regiments in immediate readiness for active service in a great war has excited throughout India, among military men tired of a long peace and yearning for the excitement, the glory, and the rapid promotion of war, hopes which, we fear, are not destined to be realized. The rumour can hardly have reference to preparations the Government is making to avenge the insult offered to the British flag by the Chinese Governor of Momein in the province of Yunnan, who seems to have treacherously sent out a force to attack the British exploring party which, secured, as it supposed, by Chinese passports, was proceeding from Bhamo to Momein. When we bear in mind how recently the province of Yunnan was the theatre of a sanguinary civil war, and how eager some of the most distinguished members of the Council of India were to display their sympathy with the ambassadors whom the Panthays sent to England two years ago to ask for aid in their rebellion against the Chinese Government, we cannot profess to feel much surprise at the jealousy shown by the victorious Imperialists of the advance of even a peaceful party of Englishmen towards the south-western frontier of China. The murder of the English interpreter and the repulse of the whole party cannot, of course, be allowed to go unpunished; but England must first of all seek redress from the Imperial Government at Pekin. If that Government is unable or unwilling to atone for the outrage, England will then be justified in taking the law into her own hands; and for many reasons it would be desirable to send a military expedition through Upper Burmah to cross the inland frontier of China, and open communication between the western provinces of that Empire and Rangoon or Calcutta. But, although the British Minister has probably been already instructed by telegraph to make a formal remonstrance at the Court of Pekin regarding the conduct of the authorities in Yunnan, and although the present is a favourable season for beginning such a campaign as we have hinted at, it is unlikely that matters can have already reached that stage at which a declaration of war has become inevitable. Moreover, a war with China would hardly fall within the category of "war on a large scale," and the Calcutta paper which has taken upon itself the responsibility of publishing the rumour that certain regiments have already been named for active service distinctly intimates that the war in which they are to be engaged will be a great one.

If, however, we assume that a new Chinese war is not at present in contemplation, against what Power can England have resolved to turn her arms? The *Englishman* assures us that the war is not to be carried on either "in India "or in Europe;" and it is impossible, therefore, that Mr. Disraeli's Ministry can have made up its mind to go to war with Russia, for, in a gigantic struggle with that Empire, England would certainly not forego the advantage which her maritime strength gives her of being able to assist her forces in Asia by creating diversions which would keep a large proportion of the Russian army to defend the coasts of the Empire in Europe. We doubt, indeed, if Russia and England could go to war without dragging nearly all the great Powers of Europe in with them, on one side or the other; and, if there were any near prospect of such a letting loose of the waters of strife in Europe, we should not have been left to learn the news from Calcutta. We are convinced that the next great war will be between England and Russia, and that its outbreak cannot be delayed many years. The two nations regard one another with ill-concealed distrust and hostility; and nothing but the weakness of Lord Granville's foreign policy prevented an appeal to arms two years ago to settle their conflicting pretensions to supremacy in the East. The wounds inflicted on the national pride by Lord Granville's conduct in not resenting the tearing up of the Black Sea Treaty, or taking proper precautions against the necessary results of the expedition to Khiva, were a deep-seated cause of the unpopularity which finally overwhelmed Mr. Gladstone's Ministry; and Lord Derby has lately at all events shown a just appreciation of the strength of popular feeling in England with regard to the political expediency of offering a determined resistance to Russian encroachments. The despatch in which the Secretary for Foreign Affairs refused to send a representative to the Conference at which Russia, with the aid of Germany and Austria, proposes in the name of humanity to frame rules of international law which would paralyze the opposition of free States to the forces of the military Empires of Europe, shows that the time has again come when England no longer hesitates to avow that she has a distinct foreign policy, and that on many great questions of principle she cannot act in accord with Russia. No doubt, Lord Derby may have been influenced to some extent in writing this despatch by the knowledge that Russian intrigues to isolate England had been attended with remarkable success at both Teheran and Constantinople; and the interference of our Foreign Office to protect Baron Reuter's interests in Persia may be accepted as another proof that England is now throughly alarmed at the political and material progress of Russia, and means to use the great resources at her command in order to hold her own in the East. But, however strained and even unfriendly may be the relations of the two Powers, it is a long step from national jealousy to war, and we have not had the slightest reason to suppose that any distinct *casus belli* had arisen between England and Russia. It is, in fact, absurd to suppose that, without previous discussion in the English Parliament and press, any English Ministry would dare to begin war against Russia in the East.

If, then, there were any foundation for the rumour to which the Calcutta *Englishman* has given currency, we should be disposed to come to the conclusion that the Home Government had merely determined to give India a new frontier policy, and had sent out orders for troops to be held in readiness to occupy the Passes leading to Jellalabad and Quetta. Officious journalists on the other side of India are fond of proclaiming, with amusing emphasis, that Lord Northbrook will sanction no departure from the old frontier policy of non-intervention. But the truth is that the Viceroy long ago referred the whole question of what ought to be done on the frontier to the consideration of the English Cabinet, and that he has held his hand on the principle that there ought to be no conflict of opinion on questions of imperial policy between the Government of India and the Home Government, but that the former Government ought loyally to execute whatever may be decreed by the Ministers who are responsible to Parliament for the safety of the Empire. We consider it exceedingly probable that the Home Government, now that it has opened its eyes to the aims of Russian ambition, will think it expedient to secure for the Indian garrison fortified outposts beyond the present frontier. Our present military position in India, so long as the principal passes into the country from Affghanistan and Beloochistan are unguarded, is weak even for defensive purposes. No doubt, we are very much stronger now than we were in 1841, when Scinde and the Punjaub were independent and when consequently we conducted the Afghan war without having a base of operations, for now we have a secure base stretching from Kurrachee to Peshawur. But, on the other hand, Russia is very much nearer Herat than she was thirty years ago, and can now send columns to seize that city from her new fort on the Attrek and from Samarcand; and, having once seized Herat, she could advance on India with all Central Asia at her back. If, then, England means not to surrender without a struggle to her great rival political ascendancy over the whole tract of country from Herat to the Mediterranean, through which runs the natural overland highway of trade between India and Europe, she must advance her troops westwards to points from which they can outstrip the Russians in a race for Herat. We shall not, therefore, be surprised to hear that the Home Government has decided to place the control of the Khyber and Bolan Passes in the hands of British troops. A considerable force will be required to effect this purpose, and thoroughly to subdue the turbulent tribes of the border. But even campaigning of this kind would not be "war "on a large scale"; for Russia could not take umbrage at the re-appearance of British troops in Afghanistan—a State which she professes to regard as included in the British political system,—though no doubt the discussions to which such a movement could not but give rise would help to bring on the inevitable conflict.

But these speculations about wars that might be waged are alas! it seems, but "such stuff "as dreams are made of," for our correspondent at Calcutta has cruelly cut them short with the curt announcement that "the *Englishman's* "rumour of war is entirely incorrect." As we know that we can depend on the accuracy of our correspondent's information, we can but lay down our pen, apologizing to our readers for having wasted so many words on an idle rumour.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH this morning's *Overland Summary* we publish a *gratis* Supplement of 24 Pages, containing our special report of the proceedings before the Baroda Commission from Saturday, Feb. 27 to Friday, March 5, inclusive, and thus completely the report up to date.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE hear from Baroda that the arrangements for accommodating the troops at that station are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Lieutenant Beauclerk of the P. W. D. has at least two months' work to do before all can be completed. About 280 Europeans will be garrisoned at Baroda, including the Artillery; and an extra Native Regiment is proposed, for the accommodation of which temporary pendalls are to be built which will hold 500 men. The expense of all these buildings will be enormous. Three hundred, or a Wing, of an extra Native Regiment would be ample to keep order at Baroda, and much expense might thus be saved, and the difficulty of procuring a proper site for new buildings would be materially overcome. If a whole Native Infantry Regiment were to stay, the cost of Hospitals and subsidiary buildings would be immense; but if a Wing remained the Hospital accommodation and subsidiary buildings of the 22nd Regiment would be ample. The Gaekwar's troops might be utilized. Some of His Highness's Regiments are in excellent order and quite loyal to the British Government. It would be unwise to crowd into the camp more troops, either European or Native, than are actually required, on account of the unhealthy reputation Baroda possesses, cholera being a frequent visitor there.

THE alteration in the time for starting the mail train to Calcutta from Bombay, which took effect from the 1st of this month, has met the approval of the passengers at Allahabad and Delhi, if we are to place any reliance in the statements made by the Allahabad paper, which goes to the extent of declaring that it "is advantageous in almost every way to the travelling public in India." In Bombay, however, the same objections remain that were made when the change was first proposed from 10 30 A.M. to 6 P.M. The advantages of a few hours delay in the time of starting are not secured so fully as if the hour for leaving were 10 P.M. instead of 6 P.M. At Calcutta consequently no adequate advantage is gained, the letters merely arrive at 6 A.M. instead of 11 P.M. the previous night; the mercantile community do not get a day's later intelligence. The *Pioneer* limits its praises of the new arrangement to a description of the personal comforts of travellers, and though the public may, possibly, be pleased to know that "passengers can now have a bath and a comfortable breakfast before leaving" where they formerly had no such prospect before them, yet if there are no corresponding advantages for the community in general the alteration hardly merits much notice. The new arrangements are only partial; they confer no advantages worth mentioning, and certainly are not so useful as they might very easily have been made. They may suit the convenience of the servants of the Railway company or a few passengers here and there, but they are not beneficial to the mercantile community of Bombay, or along the whole line from Bombay to Calcutta, and do not add to the resources of the Railway companies concerned.

ONLY a few days ago we noticed the Memorial to the Government of Madras by the poor Europeans and Eurasians of that city. We have now to draw attention to the letter by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir R. Temple, on the education of the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta. His Honour complains, as the Madras memorialists also do, of the indifference of these classes to education, and the consequent ignorance of the greater portion of them. In Calcutta not more than one in three receives any education at all of those whose parents earn Rs. 300 and under every month. Sir Richard Temple endeavours to find out a cause for this condition [illegible] for whose benefit no less than forty-three institutions exist in the city of Calcutta for the education of Europe and East Indian children. All these institutions belong to various religious bodies and denominations of Christians, and are mainly supported from private resources, receiving grants-in-aid from Government in the greater number of instances. How comes it, asks Sir R. Temple, that about 1,000 children of poor Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta fail to go to school? Poverty of the parents seems to be the prevailing cause in Calcutta, as in Madras, to which must be added the distance that many of the children in Calcutta would have daily to go to attend a school. Sir R. Temple proposes to invite the co-operation of the existing bodies and private societies interested in education, and to allow them grants-in-aid, for the express purpose of affording education to the children of Europeans and East Indians with monthly incomes below Rs. 300, provided the object be attained to the satisfaction of the Government Inspector. The private societies have already expressed their belief that by the help of grants-in-aid they may be able to induce a larger number of children to attend the schools. One cause, not noticed by Sir R. Temple, why poor Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta, as elsewhere in India, do not send their children to school may be that there is no career open to their children even if they were educated. To lack of this, and to the neglect with which they, as a class, have been so long treated, the condition of these people is traceable. Whilst the Government is apparently anxious that their children should be educated, the same powerful help that gives their children the blessings of education might also be extended to assisting them in finding an opening for them rather than, as has hitherto sometimes been done, throwing obstacles needlessly in their paths. Sir R. Temple does not mention Industrial Schools in his letter, a subject, nevertheless, that is well worthy of his consideration. There are thus efforts being made in Calcutta by the Government for the benefit of poor Europeans and East Indians, whilst their brethren in Madras have themselves memorialised the Government to the same purport. In neither case is the movement made too soon.

BOMBAY.

MR. T. C. HOPE, acting Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, who had gone to Calcutta to give evidence before the Tariff Commission, has returned here.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.—A member of the firm of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, photographers, has proceeded to Baroda for the purpose of taking a view of a sitting of the Commission of Enquiry.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Raja Palatana, Kattywar, Thackoor Soorsingjee, accompanied by 42 armed followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday last. He is at present stopping in a bungalow in Harkness Cross Lane, where he intends to remain for some time, and will then return to his native country.

ON Saturday night last Captain Gillmore, Adjutant 20th N. I., reported to Mr. Smith the Superintendent of Police that a European—the worse for liquor—had attempted to enter the compound of his Bungalow at about 9 o'clock. This "loafer" has for some time past been prowling about the Marine Lines, and has an associate with him. The man was speedily arrested and placed in chowkey.

THE MAHA SIVRATRI.—Saturday last being the Maha Sivratri festival of the Hindoos, and devoted by them to fasting and *puja*, the various courts and public offices in which Hindoos form the main body of the clerks, were closed. This festival is held in honour of the god Shiva, and is the principal day, out of many devoted to the same god. As usual on this anniversary a fair was held at Elephanta—and another near the Gun-powder works Mazagon.

THE TRAMWAY.—A correspondent writing on this subject suggests that the cars should not be allowed to stop for the purpose of picking up passengers; the drivers being ordered merely to check the speed of the car, sufficiently to allow passengers to enter or leave, without danger. With reference to the Abdool Raymon Street petition, our correspondent thinks that the continual stream of hackeries laden with cotton, grain, &c., as well as empty, should be compelled to divert their course and proceed through Butcher Street, Nacoda Moolla, or one of the many streets running parallel to Abdool Raymon Street.

THE *Friend of India* gives its readers a short sketch of the career of the Rev. A. T. Bartlett late of the Madras Presidency, for a short time in Bombay where he has left some substantial traces of his presence, and now in Calcutta. Our contemporary ventures to suggest that:—Should Mr. Bartlett desire to be released from the clerical character we would remind him—though so good a lawyer, as he has shown himself to be, perhaps in no way needs such a reminder, and though possibly he may find the title of Reverend very useful to him—still, we would remind him of the existence of Act 33 and 34 Vic. c 91, an enactment which was intended "for the Relief of persons admitted to the Office of Priest or Deacon in the Church of England," and which is generally known as "The Clerical Disabilities Act, 1870."

AN ABSCONDER.—A Malbari, in the employ of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, named Gowroo Rama, was entrusted, on Friday last at about mid-day, with a sum of Rs. 332-13-9 and a check for Rs. 50 for the purpose of paying those sums into the Bank of Bombay. At five o'clock in the evening Gowroo not having returned, inquiries were made at the Bank when it was found that he had made the check over to the Bank, but had absconded with the cash entrusted to him. The police were at once communicated with, and they immediately placed a watch on all the railway stations in Bombay, and made a search for the defaulter on board the prows and other vessels in the harbour. No clue has been found as yet with regard to his whereabouts; but as he is most likely in hiding somewhere in the native town, he will probably ere long be brought to justice.

THE UNIVERSITY HALL.—We are glad to learn that the Syndicate of the Bombay University having recommended to the Senate that the University Hall, for the erection of which Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C.S.I., had contributed the magnificent sum of one lac of rupees, and an additional amount of ten thousand rupees for furniture, be named the "Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall of the University of Bombay",—the latter body, at its last meeting on Friday, resolved to name the institution after the name of the donor. The Honorable Mr. Gibbs, vice-Chanceller of the University proposed in a brief and appropriate speech, supported by the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, and Serjeant Atkinson, that it be named the "Sir Cowsjee Jehangeer Hall of the University of Bombay." The Senate have done well to recognise the munificence of our worthy and large hearted townsman in the above manner.

NOT far from 1,000 persons, above the average number, have died in Bombay this cold season. If cholera had carried them off what a sensation would have been created!—*Guardian.*

THE Rev. Wm. Taylor left by the P. & O. steamer Australia last Monday, for Brindisi and England. The Rev. Mr. Ziemann, of the Ghazipore Mission, who has been 32 years in India, left in the same steamer, for a brief visit to Germany. The Rev. Mr. Gray, of the Rajpootana Mission, left on the same day for England.—*Ib.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. VENETIA, Captain W. T. Angove, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Luke Dillon and party	Mr Geor e Ward
Mr and Mrs Courtney	Lieut Dyce
Mr Carew	Mrs Dyce.
Captain Harenc	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Rutson	Mr W Ivey
Mr Grant Duff	Mr J Nutter
Mr and Mrs E S Robertson and infant	Mr Hugh D Fisher
	Captain R J Bond
Mr W Glynn	Captain Trengove Williams
Mr C Kelvey	Mr C Gessel
Mr L Macdonald	Mr Toynbee
Mr J F Mackenzie	Mr Langston
Mr C H Priestley	Capt A H S Neill.
Mr Pearse	

FOR VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Blake and two infants	Mr Joseph Mackay
	Miss Gordon
A Gentleman and A Lady	Mr F R H Sharp
Captain H W King	Mr G W Marret
Mr Andrew Yule	Mr Malcolmson
Mr James Duffus	Mr Henry Whyte
Captain and Mrs G C Bird	Mr Bottomley
Mr J Whyte	Colonel J F Stafford
Mrs Jas Davidson	Mr H Lyon
Mr H Berger	Mr and Mrs Smith and infant.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Ricketts and infant.	Mr E Cohnitz.

FOR ADEN—Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th instant.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 24th February, withdrawing the estimate for extending Mody Bunder submitted by him on 19th January amounting to Rs 11,257 and substituting one amounting to Rs. 15,043. He states as the cause of the increase that he observes the mud in the adjacent reclamation is very soft, and is being displaced by the filling to an extent that he did not expect, also that the hard reclamation material dips rapidly into the mud giving a very long toe to the work. He [illegible] that by leaving undone the [illegible]ing in the centre of the Bunder [illegible] 4,800 may be made on the original estimate of Rs. 78,240, and that if this sum be expended on the proposed extension the amount required may be reduced to Rs. 10,243.

Resolution.—To be referred to Bunders Committee for report.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 3rd March, forwarding for the approval of the Trustees a plan and estimate for a foot bridge over the Railway to the south of Musjid Overbridge, for the joint use of the public frequenting the Bunders, and the G. I. P. Railway Company. The estimate amounts to Rs. 6,040 and the Acting Chief Engineer suggests that Rs. 2,020, or a third of the cost be borne by the Railway Company, and that they should also pay for ⅓ of maintenance. The work of maintenance to be undertaken either by the Trustees or by the Railway Company as may be arranged.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate for the Bridge are approved of by the Trustees, and the work should be carried out, provided the Railway Company will agree to contribute 1/3 of the cost of construction and will pay one-third of the cost of maintenance.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th February, submitting an application from Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee for a lease for 10 years of 177 7/9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, and recommending that the lease be granted on the same terms and conditions as are specified in cases already granted.

The Land Committee concur in the recommendation.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is acceded to.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 3rd March forwarding letter from Messrs D. Sassoon & Co, dated 2nd March, requesting permission to lay down 2 mooring buoys and 5 warping buoys in the harbour to the South East of the Sassoon Dock and to the North of the Oyster Rock Battery. The buoys are stated to be required for the use of vessels when entering and the leaving dock and the site of them is shown on a plan which accompanies the letter.

The Deputy Conservator recommends that the necessary permission be granted on condition that Messrs. Sassoon & Co., may be called upon at any time to remove any of the buoys which may be found to occupy ground required by the Port authorities.

Resolution.—The placing of buoys on the sites indicated is sanctioned on condition that Messrs. Sassoon & Co., shall remove them whenever required to do so by the Trustees.

EDUCATION OF THE POORER CLASSES OF EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS IN CALCUTTA.

Minute by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, dated the 25th February 1875.

THE educational means available for the poorest classes of Europeans and East Indians in the provinces under the Government of Bengal generally, and the Presidency Town of Calcutta particularly, has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

The subject was prominently brought to the notice of the local Government by a despatch from the Government of India, dated 9th March 1874. It has subsequently undergone much public discussion. After consulting the authorities most conversant with the matter, I desire, first, to state my opinion in respect to the Presidency Town of Calcutta, which, in many respects, differs from all other places in these provinces, leaving the questions relating to the provinces for subsequent consideration. With this view I have obtained from the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta (the Hon'ble Stuart Hogg), a complete statement of existing institutions in Calcutta, which statement affords a statistical basis for my proposals. The return is appended to this minute, together with other papers noted below:—

Letter from the most Rev. Archbishop Stiens, dated the 20th February 1875.

Letter from Rev. W. C. Bromehead, dated the 15th February 1875.

Notes of a conference held by the Lieutenant-Governor with Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Woodrow, and Mr. Clarke.

Letter from Rev. P. J. Jarbo, dated the 27th February 1875.

There seems to be an opinion entertained in many quarters that in some classes of poor Europeans and East Indians the children are growing up in ignorance; that this state of things is calculated to be detrimental to the public interest, and to bring discredit upon the Government in this country. How far this opinion is founded on fact may be seen from the return appended. Among other classes of Europeans and East Indians concerned, that is, classes receiving less than Rs. 300 per mensem, or £360 per annum, there are now 2,549 children at school or under tuition, 1,503 too young for school, and 1,275 not at school, but who might and ought to be there. Here, then, we see the precise extent of the evil in Calcutta. There are 1,275 children of sschool-going age who are not at school. This number is made up of the following proportions:—

EUROPEANS—

Boys	122
Girls	132
Total	254

EAST INDIANS—

Boys	422
Girls	599
Total	1,021
Grand Total	1,275

If a numerical comparison be made between those who are and those who are not at school, it will have been seen above that out of 3,824 children of a school-going age (*i.e.*, 2,549 plus 1,275) about two-thirds are at school and one-third not at school. In other words, one child out of every three children may be said to be growing up in ignorance. Whether this fact, as regards Calcutta, entirely bears out the strong views which (if I understand aright) are sometimes entertained, may be a matter of opinion. At all events, the fact is sufficiently serious to attract the immediate attention of the Government of Bengal.

The first point which demands my consideration is the question as to what may be the cause or causes of the fact that among these children one out of every three fail to go to school. There are (as will be seen from the return) no less than forty-three institutions in this capital City specially for the education of European and East Indian children—a considerable number as compared with the European and East Indian population. These are all belonging to various religious bodies, and various denominations of Christians, supported wholly or chiefly from private resources, receiving, in most though not in all cases, assistance from Government in the shape of grants-in-aid. It would certainly appear *primâ facie* that these comparatively numerous institutions are, or ought to be, sufficient to supply the educational needs represented and measured by the fact that out of about 3,000 children of school-going age, 2,000 do go to school and 1,000 do not.

How comes it, then, that about one thousand children of poor Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta fail to go to school?

They do not go, as I believe, because, in many instances, the schools or branch schools are too far off from their homes, they being unable to walk any distance in the hot weather or to afford any sort of conveyance, the parents, too, being unwilling to trust them too far away from home by themselves; because the fees and schooling charges though very moderate or even low, are still more than the parents can afford to pay; because the existing institutions, though for the most part assisted in some degree by Government, are seldom receiving the full amount of grant-in-aid to which they might be entitled under the existing rules, and are therefore unable to establish as many branch schools as they might otherwise have established; because, in some of the very poorest of the classes concerned, the parents do not see fit or do not care, for various reasons, to send their children to school.

I state the last cause with some sorrow; but its existence is believed in by many well-informed authorities; and it should be stated frankly now, inasmuch as we may find, after having done everything that is needful, and having offered every reasonable facility, that some children of a school-going age still remain out of school. The unwillingness of some parents to educate their children is a circumstance which appears in some sections of all nations and of nearly all societies; and its appearance among some of the classes now under consideration need not excite surprise.

Under the above view of the case, and after consulting Mr Atkinson, the Director of Public Instruction Mr. Woodrow and Mr. Clarke, inspectors of schools, three gentlemen who combine the largest and best experience available on the subject, I propose first to invite the co-operation of the existing bodies and private societies interested in education, and to allow them grants-in-aid, on application being made by them, within the limits, and under the conditions of the existing rules. These additional grants-in-aid would be given for the express purpose of affording education to the children of Europeans and East Indians with incomes below Rs. 300 per mensem, and on the express condition of this object being attained to the satisfaction of the Government Inspectors. We believe that this will be found nearly, perhaps quite, sufficient for the object in view. The private societies whom I have consulted believe themselves able to extend their operations if they receive full grants-in-aid under the rules. If some such extension be undertaken by so many societies, it seems to me almost incredible that, with their combined efforts and with all their zeal and benevolence, they would fail to gather in all or nearly all of the one thousand poor children who remain to be brought under education. Be this as it may, I am clear and decided that the old established and normal plan ought to be worked to its full power first, before any new, perhaps abnormal, plan be attempted. If, when thus fully worked, the old plan should prove insufficient, it will then be time enough to try some other plan; but I trust that such will not practically be the case.

Further, if, despite our efforts, some children, through default of their parents, shall still remain absent from school, we can reckon that the pastors of the religious community to which the children belong will feel additional responsibility for such absence. By giving grants-in-aid upon their application, Government signifies its reliance upon the pastors to do all that is possible to ensure attendance; and they probably will be willing to accept the responsibility.

The adherence to the old plan, if it can be made to suffice, will *per se* afford many advantages. There will be no question of setting up Government schools for Europeans and East Indians, either with or without religious instruction; there will be no question of affording gratuitous education by the State to these classes, or education to them by the State separate from that of other classes; there will be no relaxation for them of grant-in-aid rules, already liberal; there will be no undertaking by the State of duties which ordinarily pertain to private benevolence and to religious bodies [illegible] difficulties which encountered and overcome in other places have to Calcutta; but, if we can avoid them in Calcutta, [illegible] very desirable to do so.

The grant-in-aid rules, to which I would now appeal to, are those which are common to all individuals, all corporations, and all classes, both European and Native.

I cannot state precisely the additional sum which will be needed in the shape of grants-in-aid under the above ruling; but I estimate that it will not be large, not larger than our provincial finance can afford. After consulting the Director of Public Instruction, I anticipate that the extra allowance can be provided within the aggregate amount of the existing educational budget.

I have duly attended to what has been urged regarding the grants-in-aid being regulated by the plan known as "payment by results." On consideration, I would perfer not to clog the concession above proposed by a condition relating to the introduction of this plan, which is for the most part new to Calcutta. But I should be glad if the Director of Public Instruction would endeavour to introduce it for the particular purpose now in view, so far as the circumstances of the several institutions may admit of it.

It may be that some of these private institutions may desire to train schoolmasters and mistresses to afford instruction to the children of poor Europeans and East Indians. This sort of training does indeed constitute a most desirable object. If it be desired to apply a portion of the grants-in-aid to this object, I should willingly accede.

Also, I would afford the ordinary assistance for the construction of schoolhouses or branch schoolhouses.

There then arises the question, whether, while we are about to do more than heretofore for the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta, we ought not, by parity of reasoning, to do something of a corresponding nature for the poorer classes of Natives in the same city. At present no assistance is given by Government to primary education among the Natives within the limits of Calcutta. Yet there are within the city numerous little schools, like, in their way, to the pathsalas and village schools in the surrounding districts. There is no reason why they should be excluded from the benefit which is extended to all other village schools in Bengal. To these, then, I would afford Government aid under the same rules and conditions as those which relate to the provinces.

A copy of this minute, with a transmitting letter, should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, with a request that he will endeavour to give immediate effect to these instructions and report the result to Government by an early date.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE RUMOUR OF A POSSIBLE WAR ON A LARGE SCALE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 7TH MARCH.

The *Englishman's* rumour of war is entirely incorrect.

THE LEVEE AT DELHI.

CALCUTTA, 6TH MARCH.

The Viceroy's levee at Delhi takes place on the 17th instant. It is proposed to pass the Madras Salt, High Courts Procedure, Probates, Ports and Port Dues Bills in next Tuesday's Legislative Council.

[REUTER'S INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

A RUMOUR OF WAR.

CALCUTTA, 6TH FEB.

THE *Englishman* publishes a rumour that orders have been received from England to hold regiments in India in immediate readiness for active service. The *Englishman* supposes the possibility of war on a large scale not in India or in Europe.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

A Governmental Bill in the Prussian Parliament withdraws State endowments from the Catholic clergy. These endowments will be restored wherever the supremacy of the State is acknowledged.

The exportation of horses from Germany is prohibited.

The Liberals have gained a seat at the Norwich election.

The appointment of Mr. Richard Garth, Q. C. to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal has been gazetted.

Archbishop Manning has been summoned to Rome to receive the Cardinal's hat.

OBITUARY.—John Timbs.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 6TH MARCH.

M. Buffet is reported to encounter great difficulties in his efforts to form a Cabinet.

M. Bodet has announced a deficit in the budget of 100 millions of francs.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 6TH MARCH.

The s.s. Teheran with outward Indian mails left here for Bombay half an hour after noon on the 4th inst.

The s. s. Baroda left for Galle and Calcutta at ten o'clock this morning.

A correction has been received from the Government Telegraph Office that the number of lives lost in the s. s. Gothenburg should have been given as 116 not 316.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	86,000	bales.
„ „ Surats......	24,000	„
„ Imports of Cotton......	43,000	„
„ „ Surats......	6 000	„
Stock of Cotton..............	680 000	„
„ „ Surats......	137,000	„
Stock of Cotton in London	120,500	„

During the week there has been a fair amount of business done in Surats.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market closed with a moderate business.

Fair Dhollers, 5¼.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
5 „ French Rente 1872	103
Bar Silver..........................	57½

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Gladys, Deccan and Aristocrat.

THE Maharaja of Holkar left Calcutta on Wednesday last.

SIR F. HAINES, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday in the Meinam.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE Hon'ble J. F. Inglis left Calcutta by the Mail on Tuesday night for Oudh, to take up Sir George Couper's appointment.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR arrived at Allahabad on Friday morning, under a salute; a guard of honour of 100 men of the 34th Regt. N. I. received him.

THE Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Provinces is expected to move up to Bareilly on the 24th instant, where he will stay till the middle of April, when he will go to Nynee Tal.

NEARLY 21,000 acres of land in three blocks are to be taken up by Government in the Ahiri Zamindari, in the Chandá District of the Central Provinces, for the formation of a reserved State forest.

THE first section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, from Lahore to Wuzeerabad, a distance of 61 miles, will be opened on the 15th instant. There is no intention to transfer this line to the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Company.

THE 2nd of April is said to be the day on which Lord Northbrook will reach Simla, some days earlier than originally fixed. Pattiala will alone be visited on the way, and the Secretariat Department will consequently arrive at Simla at dates different to those at first intended.

IN the Chief Court, Lahore the decree *nisi* passed by the District Judge of Amballa for the dissolution of marriage between Captain Thompson, Retired List, of Simla and Olivia Thompson, his wife, on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent O. De G. Bertola was made absolute.

THERE are at present alive twenty-nine gentlemen belonging to the Madras Civil Service, who have drawn their pensions for twenty years and upwards since their retirement from the Civil Service. The climate of that "benighted" locality has not damaged their constitutions to any appreciable degree.

THE reports of the weather and crops in the N. W. Provinces are generally favourable. At Mirzapore the wheat, barley and peas harvest had begun; the out-turn is above the average. Frost had damaged the peas and gram. In other districts the hail had done some injury but the prospects are generally good.

MANY of our readers will regret to learn that Captain H. A. Fraser, of the Indian Navy, who settled at Zanzibar as a sugar planter and general merchant, has been adjudicated a bankrupt. Though this event took place in November last it has only just been announced in the *London Gazette* of February 11th.

THE long pending breach of promise case, at Ootacamund, Short *versus* O'Neil, has at last been disposed of by Mr. Grigg, the Assistant Judicial Commissioner, who, after hearing the reply of the Pleader for the Plaintiff, gave judgment [illegible] the Plaintiff, awarding Rs. 1,000 and full costs amounting to a further sum not exceeding Rs. 400.

WITH the exception of a slight shower at Hazaribagh, there appears to have been no rain throughout Bengal during the week ended the 27th of February. The prospects of the crops continue good, and where the winter crops have been gathered, the outturn is generally favourable, with the exception of the mustard, which is short in some districts.

THE Madras Government have directed the District Engineer, Neilgherries, to place himself in communication with the Commissioner of the Neilgherries and with the Quarter-Master General of the army, with the view of selecting a site for hutting the Sappers at Ootacamund, which will be approved of by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

IT has recently been decided by the Government of India, that the cost of maintaining the small steamers, brought out from England during the famine for transport purposes, hitherto debited as a famine charge in the public accounts, should be borne by the respective departments by whom the said vessels are now used, retrospectively from November last.

THE practice having become common amongst the natives in Bengal as well as in the North West to steal the pins and spikes which form part of the lines of railway, Sir Richard Temple has issued instructions to the Magistrates to inflict more than one month's imprisonment on conviction, remarking very truly that "the gravity of the offence consists not in the value of the property stolen."

NOT long ago a report went the round of the papers that an enquiry would be made, with the sanction of Government, into the legitimacy of the heir to the Rajah of Kapurthala. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, it is now stated, has tested the value of the representation made by the brother of the present Rajah, and has expressed himself fully satisfied with the legitimacy of the heir and no further enquiry will now be made.

TWENTY lakhs of rupees were despatched from Allahabad to the Bombay treasury, by passenger train, on Tuesday last, under a guard of fifteen policemen. The Currency Department have since learnt by telegram of the safe arrival of the guard without their charge. The treasure seems to have been left behind at the Bhosawal junction, where, as the convoy state, they were hustled into their carriages under protest. It will, no doubt, turn up eventually in spite of its guardians.

TENDERS are once more invited for the purchase and working of the Calcutta tramways on certain conditions. The conditions are such as we should imagine, indignantly writes the *Indian Daily News*, will never be acceded to by any one out of Bedlam; and it is difficult to conceive such conditions being suggested from any other source. If they have been specially designed to warn off sensible and capable parties from undertaking the work, the probability is that the object will be attained.

THE AGRA paper has published another batch of Cabulgossip. The following portion is probably correct:—Sirdar Mohamed Zaman Khan, son of Wazir Nizamooddowla Khan, died a few days ago. The Amir paid all the funeral and other expenses and went to read the Fataha himself. Her Highness, the mother of Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan, and other ladies of the palace, also went to the deceased's house as customary to mourn. The Amir has desired Her Highness to expend as much money in the funeral ceremonies as she likes.

NEWS Report from Aden from the 18th to the 25th February, states that information has been received that the Aden Madoba from Amterad made an attack, a few days ago, on the Yoosuf tribe at Kurrum, eight of the latter were killed and two of the former, the wounded of the Aden Madoba, who returned to Amterad, were taken to Berbera for treatment by Mekill of Pasha in the Egyptian yatch Munsoora. The French Corvette D'Estries is now in port, homeward bound from Saigon. H. M. S. Vulture sailed on the 24th February for a cruise in the Gulf of Aden.

THE Calcutta Committee appointed to revise the Customs Tariff have closed their labours, and the Commissioner of Customs Bombay who was one of the members of the Committee left Calcutta on Wednesday last for Bombay. The report of the Committee will probably be submitted to Government early next week. The head appraiser of the Bombay Custom House, who accompanied the Commissioner will, it is said, ramain in Calcutta for a few days more with a view, it is supposed, to collect the statistical returns of the Calcutta Custom House, and other information connected with it.

THE "Lady Canning Memorial Home," at Calcutta, is approaching completion. This building planned shortly after Lady Canning's death, for the purpose of training nurses for hospital and private service, had long been delayed for want of funds: but liberal subscriptions from the Viceroy, the Commander in Chief, the present Lieutenant-Governor and his predecessor, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Maharajahs of Vizianagram and Burdwan, together with a subsidy from the Government of Bengal, helped it forward eventually. Two Lady Superintendents, one from the Middlesex, and the other from King's College, Hospital, have already arrived.

REFERRING to the approaching Durbar at Delhi, a correspondent to a contemporary writes that—"People who are comfortably housed are letting their tenements over their own heads with a reckless disregard for consequences, and there is not a house to be had 'for love or money.' Some people have let their domiciles for a fortnight, receiving as much as will defray a year's rental. Others even more, some a little less, but what is to become of these houseless wanderers when the time comes, nobody seems to know. I have not yet seen any signs of the camp beyond the marking out of the ground, but it will, of necessity, be immense; and will require a pretty considerable amount of sanitary experience in its formation. I believe this will be entrusted to Dr. Adam Taylor, our civil surgeon. The police arrangements are in the hands of Captain Ewart, District Superintendent of Police, and will doubtless be well done."

THE Lahore paper publishes the following items of frontier intelligence:—Our Bokhara correspondent learns that the Tekkas, Yamouths, Turkomans, &c., &c., mustered together 5,000 strong and made a sudden attack on the Russian Cantonments of Khiva, killing many and plundering some of their property. A report has been made to the Governor of Tashkend. The same correspondent learns that the Raeeses and others of Urgunj and Khiva have instructed the Turkomans to make friendly overtures through the Amir of Cabul with the British Government that they may in time expel the Russians from their country. The Russians intend, our Bokhara correspondent tells us, to imprison the Valee of Urgunj, as they believe he instigated the Turkomans and others to make these attacks on them. A merchant was recently caught selling European merchandise in Russian territory, and as the prohibition of the same was notified by the Russians, they have confiscatad it.

THE Jubbulpore paper says that two soldiers of the detachment of H. M.'s 44th Regiment stationed at Nagpore went out the other night for what they termed a "spree," and took their guns with them in order, at the same time, to have some shooting. They managed one part of their mission all night by getting drunk; but in the other they did not succeed as well, for somehow or other, they got into the native city, and contrived only to shoot a dog. Considering the efficiency of the city police, it is not to be wondered at that the natives felt disposed to resent the murder of one of their "canine guardians of the night," and accordingly surrounded the erring soldiers, bent on chastising them. The latter not relishing the idea of being thus ignominiously thrashed, discharged their pieces among the crowd, severely injuring two or three people, and wounding—it is supposed—mortally an unfortunate woman. They were at once arrested, and are now in custody awaiting their trial.

IT is difficult to say what the condition of the Dutch at Achin is at the present moment. From the account below they would seem to be suffering considerably:—The *Java Bode* of the 19th ultimo brings very discouraging intelligence as to the position of the Dutch troops in Achin. An inundation of the Achin river had caused great damage in the Dutch camp; several officers and men lost their baggage, and the water had flooded the hospitals, which contain from 700 to 800 sick and wounded, so that the patients were only saved with great difficulty. Some of the provisions were destroyed, and inundation, which lasted from the 4th to the 9th ultimo, left behind it a fetid mud, which caused great anxiety for the health of the troops. Soon after reinforcements, consisting of two battalions of infantry, and a battery of field artillery, arrived at the station; and, as no preparations had been made for their reception, they were obliged to camp out in the open air on the muddy soil. Huts made of wood and bamboo had been ordered in Batavia, but had not yet been sent to Achin. The Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Pel, was suffering from fever, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wiegand had consequently been appointed to act for him. The *Bode* adds that many men of bad character are among the troops sent to Achin; that a country where there is so little military spirit as in Holland should not enter upon a war which costs some 1,400 men a year, and that under such circumstances a policy of conquest and annexation is clearly out of place.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following particulars of the attack on the Expedition to Yunan:—Colonel Browne and his party set out from Bhamo, about the middle of last month, under what appeared to be the fairest auspices. The Government of India had been careful to obtain passports from the Imperial Government, who had also written mandates to the Provincial Governors to ensure the favourable reception of the expedition. Mr. Margary, a Consular Officer of the Chinese Legation, and Interpreter to the Mission, had traversed China from Shanghai, had been everywhere received with marked courtesy and attention, especially by Leesee Tabee, an Imperialist General and the Chief Official of the town of Nangtin. Colonel Browne selected the upper of the three routes from Bhamo to Yunan, which is well travelled, but had not reached Manwein when his party was attacked by a body of Chinese and hillmen, led by the nephew of Leesee Tabee, and said to have been the vanguard of an army of 3,000 men despatched by the Chinese Governor of Momein to annihilate the British officers. Colonel Browne and his officers, after some fighting, made good their retreat to Tsitkaw, a place within the Burmese Shan States; but we regret to add that Mr. Margary, who appears to have preceded the party to Manwein, has been treacherously murdered at that place. Mr. Ney Elias, the well known traveller, was making his way along the lower or Sawaddy route. He has been re-called, and we trust soon to hear of his safety. From the imperfect information before us, it is impossible to assign any intelligible reason for the attack on the party.

IMPROVEMENTS in the construction of railway carriages are always welcome. A luxurious carriage has, we read in the *Madras Mail*, been constructed for the Madras Railway Company, the description of which follows:—The Madras Railway Company has recently placed on their lines, for use in mail trains, four double saloon first class carriages which are, we believe, the best of the kind in India. Until these were made available, first class passengers had no alternative but to travel in vehicles divided into the usual compartments, each compartment being designed for the accommodation at night time of four passengers, for each of whom a sofa, or bench, was provided. But the new carriage, instead of being made up of three compartments for twelve passengers, is divided into two compartments with accessories for eight passengers. The new carriage is entered by a small central gangway, or corridor, with a door at each end, and on the right and left hand is a door communicating with a compartment. Entering one of the two compartments, the passenger finds himself in an 8 feet square room, provided at each corner with a comfortable cushioned seat. At night time two of these seats are capable of being made with the aid of cushions provided for the purpose, and a stool that can be drawn from under each permanent cushion, into a comfortable bed. Two more beds that are suspended close to the roof, during the day, can also be let down, and form two upper berths. There are six lower large, and twelve upper small windows in each compartment, the former being furnished with venetians and glass, and the latter with glass only. There are deep shutter-like sun screens outside the carriage before the windows. Further, at each central window, there is an ingeniously contrived shelf which, when lifted up, forms a comfortable table between each pair of seats. Beyond each compartment is a small lavatory, with every convenience, and a bath room, furnished with a shower bath, the water for which is supplied by a tank at the top of the carriage. The carriages now in use were built at the Railway Workshops at Perambore, of Burmah teak, and four more are in course of construction. They are said to cost about Rs. 6,000 each.

THE *Daily Telegraph*:—The Khedive of Egypt has, with his usual generosity, sent a present, consisting of a magnificent necklace and earrings of diamonds, as a marriage gift to the daughter of General Sherman the acting Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. It will readily be believed that so handsome a present, the value of which is said to be £30,000, has created no slight sensation among our Transatlantic kinsfolk, and that flaming descriptions of it are given by some of the New York journals. But when we read, in addition, that it has been thought necessary for the Senate and House of Reprentatives at Washington to go through the solemn farce of passing a special Act of Congress to give the young lady permission to accept a gift coming from a potentate who, if not a crowned head, is next door to one, we cannot help asking whether Congress has not other subjects which are more worthy of attention. The original founders of the American Republic were aware that the introduction of European titles among their citizens would create jealousy and envy, and serve to make Republican simplicity unpalatable. It was, therefore, enacted that no American citizen should accept any title, order, or medal from the hands of a Sovereign, and, bearing this law in memory, the late Mr. Peabody declined to receive any other mark of Royal favour than that conveyed to him by Her Majesty's thanks; but that it should be deemed necessary for an Act of Congress to be passed with a view to permitting a young American lady to accept a marriage present from the Egyptain Viceroy, seems to us the height of absurdity. This excess of Republican delicacy is neither more nor less than "straining at a gnat," while the existing condition of politics in the United States demonstrates that the great Republic has no difficulty about swallowing any number of camels. When the Prince of Wales was a guest of President Buchanan, in 1857, it might have been urged with equal justice that every little present which he gave to railway conductors, or to the servants of his host, could not be accepted by them without the passing of an Act of Congress. Is it conceivable that there exist in any part of the Union Republicans so jealous as to believe that a necklace presented by an African magnate to the daughter of an American citizen can be the vehicle of a covert assault on Republican institutions?

THE following items of news from Afghanistan are taken from the *Pioneer*:—Mustaufi Habibula Khan and Mir Ahmed Khan are now at Herat and have submitted full reports to the Amir; but these only confirm what has already been told without giving any fresh news about the actual capture, which was evidently effected by the simple entry of the Amir's friends in a perfectly peaceful way. The tide appeared to have turned at once, the people of Ghorian are said to have captured the nephew of Abdul Zalil Khan and the nephew of Mir Akba Agha Jan, and to intend sending them into Herat, whilst some Sharik-al-Amans, who were returning home after paying their respects to Sirdar Mahomed Hussen Khan at Sabjwar, are said to have captured Mir Akbar Jan himself and to be in pursuit of other fugitives. The Mustaufi also reports that Sirdar Khan had captured Nabi Khan, one of Ayub Khan's followers, near Herat. The chiefs at Herat have suggested to the Governor of Meshed that he should endeavour to induce Ayub Khan to return to Afghanistan, on the grounds that his tender age (about 12 or 13) would ensure his being treated with clemency. The question of sending a deputation to Meshed about the Sirdar appears to have been discussed in the Durbar at Cabul, and it is said that Said Mir Mahomed Shah, the Sadr-i-Aram, has been put forward by the other members of the Durbar as a fit person for the purpose, but no conclusion appears to have been arrived at as yet. The death is reported of Mahomed Yemaun Khan, son of the late Wuzir Mahomed Asman Khan. Said Mahomed Badshah, chief of Kunar, has been visiting the Akhoond of Swat, who has apparently been indisposed, but is now well. The Akhoond appears to have had some apprehensions regarding the assemblage of British troops near Peshawar and Rawal Pindi, but the Said had laughed at his fears, saying that these camps were formed merely for the purpose of excercise and review. Naib Mahomed Alam Khan reports that 2,000 slaves, liberated by the Russians in Turkistan, natives of Persia and Herat had arrived within his province. The Amir has directed him to induce those who are skilled in agriculture to remain and employ themselves in cultivating waste lands in Balkh, the remainder to be allowed to return to their homes. It is said that the Russians are putting pressure on the Khan of Bokhara to make him prevent the depredations of Turkoman robbers, and that the Khan having hitherto been unsuccessful, has now appointed Ali Mahomed Khan, an ex-servant of the late Sirdar Afzul Khan, to command the troops detailed against these tribes. A report has reached the Amir from Herat that misunderstandings had arisen between Russia and Turkey. He, however, appears to have mistrusted this, observing that, if such was the case, the news would already have been published in the European papers.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

IT will be seen in their advertisement in to-day's issue that, the American Glass-Blowers will continue their exhibition for four nights longer. In compliance with the suggestion of our correspondent the afternoon of Thursday next is set apart as well as Saturday afternoon. The crowds that attend have induced the manager to have a separate entrance for ladies. A large number of people could not obtain admittance on Saturday night last and had to be sent away. This exhibition or entertainment, is one of the most successful that has visited Bombay for some time past. The prices are very reasonable, and that, combined with the interest excited, has contributed to the success Mr. Woodroffe has met with.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held on Friday evening last at the Free Church, Esplanade. The Rev. Geo. Bowen was in the chair. There was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Henry Conder, after which the Secretary, the Rev. C. W. Park, read the report of the committee for the past year, which showed that the Society has done much good work in the past and hopes to achieve more in the next year. Mr. Park also went through what he called the "budget estimate" for the next year, showing the demand which would have to be made upon the generosity of Christian friends. The total receipts were estimated at Rs. 21,360, including expected donations to the amount of Rs. 2,000.

The Rev. J. G. Deimler moved "That the report, of which an abstract has now been read, be adopted as the report of the Society for 1874, and printed and circulated under the direction of the committee." He said the "report was simple, striking, telling, and best suited to commend the object of the Society to the support of Christian friends. The account it gave was most cheering, and he hoped this was but the commencement of a vigorous progress in the future; and that the progress would be marked, not only in the English, but in the vernacular department as well. He exhorted the Christian friends of the Society to remember it in their prayers more than they had ever done.

The Rev. J. Urquhart, in seconding the motion, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Society. He needed not to characterise the report nor the work of which it was the record.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. Murdoch, secretary Christian Vernacular Education Society, recently arrived from [illegible], also addressed the meeting, noticing the [illegible] which had directly resulted through the Bombay Tract and Book Society in other parts of India, and [illegible] of the energy of the present Secretary, the Rev. [illegible] Park, in very flattering terms.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson said he [illegible] taken a great interest in the reading of the report, and he must congratulate the different Christian agencies which were at work in this land upon the harmony which prevailed among them. He was sorry to notice a decline in the contributions made by the friends of the Society during the last few years. Speaking of colporteurs, Dr. Wilson recommended that a better class of men should be employed instead of those employed at present, who were to a certain extent mere book-hawkers. He acknowledged obligations to the Society of which Dr. Murdoch was the able representative, and concluded by moving "That the condition of Christianity in this presidency is such as to demand increased efforts to bring the Gospel to bear upon the minds of the people, and that, in order to enable it to perform with due efficiency its share of the work, this Society should receive in the form of donations during 1875 the sum of at least Rs. 2,000."

Captain G. W. Oldham seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

The chairman said he had listened to the report with great satisfaction; and it was a matter of congratulation that they had such an energetic and zealous person as their secretary. He was sorry that the issues of the Society's works during the last year had been restricted, and that so many tracts were long out of print. He begged the friends of the Society to bear in mind that, if one of them gave a donation of Rs. 15 only, he would be the means of printing 2,000 copies of a tract of four pages, and that the benefit would be greater in proportion to a larger donation.

The Rev. C. Harding next addressed the meeting, urging the claims of the Society and of its publications to the support of Christian friends.

Mr. J. Morris moved "That the following gentlemen be appointed the committee for the next year:—President, Major Thomas Candy, Committee—Henry Conder, Esq., Brigadier General J. S. Gell; A. Johnston, Esq.; S. Macdonald, Esq.; Dr. D Macdonald; G. Manson, Esq.; J Morris, Esq.; E. Miller, Esq.; Captain G. W. Oldham, R. E.; N. Spencer, Esq.; sen.; W. Simpson, Esq.; A. Taylor, Esq.; W. E. Gordon, Esq.; Shahu Daji Kukade, Esq.; and all Protestant ministers who are members of the Society. Secretary—Rev. C. W. Park. Treasurer—J. B. Patterson, Esq."

The Rev T. K. Wetherhead seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

WHY NATIVES WISH FOR NATIVE STATES.

A NATIVE correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, signing himself M. K. T., favours our contemporary with some suggestive remarks on the reason why natives wish for the preservation of Native States. After asking, by way of introduction, why Nana Saheb did not get the pension to which he was entitled as the adopted son of the last Peishwa, this artless person tells us that Native States are desired, simply because natives get employment there. "In English Government we are altogether excluded from higher appointments. Our maximum value is fifty rupees after a toil of fifteen years. Civil Service is not practically thrown open to us" and so on. Now, taking this statement, truth and falsehood together, *quantum valeat*, what is the inference to be drawn from it. Highly paid appointments are entirely a creation of British rule, and even now the salary pertaining in Native States to those "higher appointments," which are filled by European Civilians in British territory, is not for the most part higher than natives obtain in the better class of appointments, of which they have almost a monopoly under our own Government. It can hardly, we think, be questioned that the total sum paid to natives in the employ of the British Government very far exceeds what would be paid to the entire body of employés of a native Government if the descendants of the Great Mughal were restored to their old sovereignty, or if India were handed over to the Mahrattas or the Sikhs. Yet we can fully understand that the advantage referred to by M. K. T. exists, and is one of considerable magnitude. The explanation of the fact is not far to seek. Though the total amount disbursed by a native Government in the shape of pay falls below that disbursed to natives in the same way by the British Government, the total emoluments of those employed is very much greater in the former case than the latter. The underpaid native servant of the native Government makes up his purse by filching money from the people by means of oppression and corruption of every degree, from violent extortion and unblushing bribery down to the least oppressive and immoral form of *dasturi* or *salami*. There is therefore a very considerable class of the population who wish for Native States, "simply because they get appointments there," which enable them to enrich themselves at the cost of a helpless population, to an extent which is quite impossible under British rule. Another reason of the preference is that the means of obtaining employment are much more various, and less painful, if more expensive, under native than under British rule; the entire arrangement partaking much more of the character of a vast lottery in which one's chances are in proportion to the amount paid for tickets, and in which all manner of services, not considered or required at all under British rule, count for payment. Even a clever *bawarchi* or barber may hope to become dewan, not by a long course of plodding study and patient discharge of irksome duties, but by tickling the palate of the head of the State, or by shaving him deftly.—*Englishman*.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

Calcutta Indian Statesman.

DURING the past week the corps have turned out to parade on one morning only, Tuesday last, when the regiment joined the troops in Garrison in repelling a supposed attack upon Calcutta. The enemy advanced from the south, and although the various bridges were all well guarded, the assaulting party drove the brave defenders of the city under cover of the fort guns, which, during the fight, were frequently heard booming forth defiance to the approaching foe. A capture was made by Captain Binning, A Company, C. V. R., of a small detachment of the 28th N. I. Regiment, and the prisoners were at once marched in charge of a Serjeant to the rear, relieved of their ammunition, and detained until the close of hostilities. The success of this *coup de main* proves, we think, that these sham engagements result in much good, especially to the volunteer who has not the same opportunity of gathering experience in the field as his comrades of the line. The time has gone when volunteering was looked upon as mere pastime, and fortunately for our little band of rifles, General Sankey is an officer who sees an advantage in utilising a body of intelligent men under arms, and the volunteers should be thankful to him, inasmuch that he seldom or never loses a chance of having the regiment out for practice in brigade manœuvres.

The special church parades have been brought to a close for the present season. The last sermon was preached in a most impressive manner to a large congregation by the regimental chaplain, the Revd. J. Welland. The choir was composed of members of the C. V. R., and Serjt. J. H. E. Beer, C. V. L., kindly presided at the organ in his usual able manner. The match for the gold medal, value Rs. 150, presented by Koonar Narendra Krishna, was shot off on the 20th instant, and won by Sergt. R. C Brewster with a score of 30 points. The ranges were 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. During the present week we understand the several companies will enter into competition in drill, with a view of deciding which is to obtain possession of Lady Napier's prize, value Rs. 300, and which, by Her Ladyship's request, is to be given to the company which most satisfactorily acquits itself in drill. Col. Walton, the gallant commandant of the C. V. R., has left Calcutta for a few months, recreation in Europe, and the regiment is now commanded by Major R. C. Sterndale, an officer in whom we are sure the members have very great confidence.

A WEDDING AT MADRAS.

(FROM THE *Pioneer's* CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, 25TH FEB.

I AM told by one who is the best possible authority in such matters, that there was never seen such a large assembly at any wedding in St. George's Cathedral as there was this afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Sim, daughter of the Hon'ble J. D. Sim, to Mr. Arundel of the Civil Service. It was a sight well worth seeing, and an extremely pretty wedding. The choir commenced singing the matrimonial hymn, "A threefold cord is not easily broken," as they slowly walked to the chancel followed by the officiating clergy, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Gorton, and the Rev. Dr. Strachan. Next came the bride leaning on her father's arm, and the six brides-maids, all of whom held baskets with rose-leaves to be strewn in the path of the happy pair on their return from the altar. The bride, who appeared and conducted herself just as a bride should, was very beautifully dressed—brilliant white satin, Brussels-lace, tulle veil, orange wreath, &c. The brides maids, Misses Robinson, Lodwick, Howlett, Balfour, Silver, and Morphett, wore white muslin dresses, pale seagreen sashes, apple blossom wreaths, and long white tulle veils. During the service there was a commotion outside the cathedral caused by a horse endeavouring to bolt. The animal in question upset the palanquin coach to which he was attached, and in the course of a minute had stripped himself of every vestige of harness. Numbers of people owning restive horses of course fancied it was their turn-out which had come to grief, and many were the anxious glances cast in the direction of the crash. After the ceremony most of the company proceeded to the handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sim; there were 300 people present; consequently, from the time the entrance gates were reached to the moment one alighted at the door, progress was of the slowest. Outside the house the Governor's Band was in attendance, and inside, spite of numbers, there was no crush; the house being a particularly fine one and the arrangements simply perfect. There were any amount of refreshments, a pretty bride cake, &c., to be partaken of, and then came a few speeches. The Hon'ble W. Robinson spoke with great feeling; he was frequently interrupted by cheers and "Hear, Hear"—every word he uttered finding a ready response in all hearts. He spoke of the love and deep respect felt for the parents of the bride, of their long residence here and proposed lamented departure, of the sterling good qualities so well known to all of us, and he said how warmly their daughter was loved for their sakes, but that for her own she was still more so as she had been proved and found to be so good and useful. He said how glad he was that on Mr. and Mrs. Sim quitting India they would leave their child among us, and how tenderly her future would be watched over by her parents' friends. Captain Aylmer's (A. D. C. to Lord Hobart) speech, returning thanks for the brides-maids, was very amusing; he could not be heard for the peals of laughter which followed his words, although he did say "words are of no importance whatever on an occasion like this." The bride and bridegroom left for Ennore about 6-30 o'clock. The company shortly afterwards [illegible] who would not agree that this was one of the least ceremonious and most pleasant weddings they had ever attended. The Hon'ble Goday Narrain Gajaputti Rao is going to give a large farewell dinner on Monday next to Mr. and Mrs. Sim, who take final leave of Madras about the middle of March. Archdeacon Gorton leaves for England to-morrow. The Bishop returned last night, and Brigadier-General Raikes this morning.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUDS.

A series of frauds, alleged to have been perpetrated by two individuals, a man and an East Indian female, have been discovered, and baffle description. They remind one of the successful fraud committed by certain Yankees not long ago, who by means of forged cheques obtained large sums of money from the Bank of England. A European and a female, who are supposed to be Australian birds, are in the custody of the Calcutta Police, charged with defrauding no less than nine tradespeople in Calcutta. The name of the man reminds one of the anecdote of the inn-keeper in Germany, who was roused from his sleep by a French traveller who asked for lodgings, and on being asked his name gave so long a one, that the inn-keeper quietly closed the window, and exclaimed, "Why, bless my soul I have only one bed and you ask me for a score." The name of the male defendant is Percival Austin Cochrane Dundas, *alias* Peter Dundas, *alias* Austin, *alias* Major Auckland, *alias* Lieutenant Colonel Addiscombe, *alias* Lieutenant Dunbar, R. E., *alias* Major Ruby, *alias* Duff. That of the female prisoner is Laurette Henrietta Dundas, *alias* Duff, *alias* Reilly. The defendant's first exploit was to telegraph to Mr. Hall, proprietor of a hotel in Howrah, to have a suite of rooms furnished, and everything in readiness for their reception by the down mail train the same night. This was on the 24th of December last. Mr. Hall lost no time in putting his house in order for the accommodation of these distinguished visitors who arrived in due time and were attended to by the proprietor of the Hotel and his wife. That night, in course of conversation, it was arranged that he should be introduced to Messrs. Brown and Co., stable-keepers, for the hire of conveyances during his stay in Calcutta, and the following morning they started, accompanied by Mr. Hall, to complete the proposed arrangements. Having succeeded in this through a letter of introduction given them by Mr. Hall, they on the 29th and 31st December, called on Messrs. Jellicoe and Co., Jewellers, and obtained from them goods to the amount of Rs. 1,032 paying them for the same by a cheque on a native Banker in Delhi. On the 30th December they appear to have paid a visit to Messrs. Hamilton and Co., from whom they had obtained, under false pretences, in 1872 jewelry to the extent of Rs. 191. They paid the amount, apologised for the delay, stating that owing to circumstances over which they had no control the amount was not paid earlier. Having settled their old account they were desirous now of opening a new one and wished to take some jewelry of the latest fashion. Messrs. Hamilton and Co. very politely begged to be excused intimating to them that it was not that they distrusted them, but they had very recently come to the determination not to give credit. Their next visit was to Messrs. Newman and Co., from whom they purchased books, mathematical instruments, &c., paying them also by a cheque or *hoondee* on an imaginary banker up-country. They next proceeded to Messrs. Harley and Co., and in the same manner obtained from them a quantity of paint, as the gentleman said, for painting the Lahore church, the contract of which had been given to him. They next proceeded to Messrs. Baker and Catliff's, and likewise obtained from them millinery to a large amount. Messrs. Jessop and Co seem to have been their next victims, they having complied with an order to the extent of Rs. 1,500. All the purchases made were accumulated at their lodgings in the Hotel at Howrah, the Proprietor of which finding that their bill had run up to Rs. 200, demanded payment of the same. The parties were not in a position to meet the claim just then. Mr. Hall informed them that he had no objections to their seeking lodging elsewhere but gave them to understand at the same time that he would take every care of their property till his bill was settled. The parties then called on Mr. Matthewson from whom they had previously obtained a loan of money upon the pledge of some property, to release them from their difficulties. Mr. Matthewson said that as he had already given them loans on properties which they had mortgaged he could not give them a further sum unless they pledged further property with him. They replied that they had a great deal of property in charge of their landlord in Howrah, who would not part with them unless his bill was paid. Mr. Matthewson very kindly consented to satisfy the landlord, provided he was allowed to take charge of the property, and if that was agreed to he had no objection to give them a further loan. This being arranged, Mr. Matthewson gave Mr. Hall a cheque for the amount due to him and took possession of the property. The parties next proceeded to Goalundo by the E. B. Railway line where they fell in with a European gentleman, an invalid, who was coming to Calcutta with a view of proceeding to England for the benefit of his health. This gentleman had in his possession a large sum of money. The prisoner Dundas got into conversation with him, expressed his surprise at his carrying about so much loose money instead of taking the precaution of converting the same into paper. He said that he had a large sum to his credit in the Bank of Bengal, and had no objections to take over all the silver he, the invalid, had, and give a cheque on the Bank of Bengal for the amount; though it was certainly very inconvenient for him at such a place to be encumbered with so large a sum of money in specie. The invalid expressed his gratefulness for the kind offer, parted with the money, and accepted the cheque. This last incident proved to be the last straw, as upon the presentation of the cheque at the Bank of Bengal the invalid was informed that the cheque was not a cheque of the Bank of Bengal and that, Mr. Dundas, the maker of the cheque, had no account with the Bank. Enquiries were then set on foot and the matter made over to Mr. Reid of the Calcutta Detective Police Force, who worked the case admirably, and arrested the defendants in the state of Bhopal, notwithstanding that they had left Calcutta twenty days before Mr. Reid started in search of them.

The prisoners will formally be arraigned before the Magistrate Mrs. Marsden, on Tuesday next, to answer the numerous charges preferred against them.

MADRAS AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society was celebrated yesterday evening in the Memorial Hall. There was a pretty large attendance, and the Lord Bishop of Madras presided. The proceedings were begun with prayer, which was offered up by the Rev. G. Hall. The Secretary, the Rev. H. Fitzpartrick, next read the report. It was then moved by the Rev. W. Stevenson, who delivered a stirring address, and seconded by Colonel H. O'Colonel:—That the report just read be adopted, printed, and circulated, and that the following gentlemen be the office-bearers for the ensuing year. Committee—The Hon. J. G. Coleman, J. E. H Condon, Esq., M. D., T. E Franck, Esq., Dr. Jesudasen Pillai, C G. Master, Esq., Colonel H. O'Connel, J. Murdoch, Esq., L L. D., J. Sturrock, Esq., Captain F H. Tyrrel, W. J. VanSomeren, Esq., M. D. Col. C. M. White, Col. C. H. Wilson, and all ministers of the Gospel who are members of the Society. Treasurers—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Superintendent of Colporteurs—Rev. A Theophilus. Secretary—Rev. H. Fitzpatrick, and Depositary—Mr. G. Simon. The second resolution was moved by the Rev. J. Barton and seconded by the Rev. S. Organe. It was as follows:—The consideration, that God has committed to His Church the promulgation of the "Word of Reconciliation" to a perishing world, should operate in engaging the sympathy of all Christians with the efforts of the Society, as well as secure their continued and liberal support, and their earnest prayers that the diffusion and perusal of the inspired word of God may be accompanied by the illuminating grace and converting power of the Holy Spirit. Both Mr. Barton and Mr. Organe earnestly called upon the meeting to accord their liberal support to the Society in carrying on its work. His Lordship, the Chairman, next addressed the meeting. He drew attention to the importance of prayer and the benefits to be derived from an earnest and attentive perusal of the Bible. The proceedings were brought to a close by the Bishop pronouncing the benediction.—*Madras Times*.

THE S. S. COLABAR.—The following is a letter from the Commercial Agent at Allepey to the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, Trevandrum, dated Allepey, 3rd February 1875, No. 55:—I have the honor to report the arrival here of the S.S. Colabar, Captain Hutchinson, from London, bound to Singapore and China; the ship ran out of fuel on the 26th December, having left Suez on the 4th of that month in the idea that they had a sufficiency of fuel to take the ship to Singapore. On leaving London it was understood that she had coal sufficient to take them on to Point de Galle. The following is an outline of the incidents and should be a warning to all interested in steam Navigation, particularly Captain and Officers personally to astertain that they indeed receive the full quantity of coal paid for, and that the bunkers are properly stowed at the port of departure and all ports where they coal; comparing the draft of water on each occasion with that shown at the commencement of the voyage. "The Colabar left Gravesend on the 11th November last, with a general cargo for Singapare and China, and some specie for the Government of the Straits at the former port. Arrived at Falmouth on the 13th, left on the 14th, arrived at Malta on the 25th, filled up with coal, and left on the 26th. Arrived at Port Said December 1st, where they filled the coal bunkers and decks with coals. Left on the 3rd for Suez, arrived at and sailed from that port on the 4th. On the 26th idem in Lat. 9-12 N., Long. 70-59 E. stopped and received 15 tons of coal from S.S. Tom Morton." (This would place the ship in the 9 degree channel, and distant from Cochin about 300 miles). "December 29th, Lat. 7-57 N., Long 75-46, coals all finished, put ship under sail. January 2nd, Lat. 6-59, Long. 75-28, commenced to break down store room and fore castle bulk heads, and all available wood about the ship. January 13th, sighted the Maldives, got up steam with the wood we had, and steamed to the anchorage; commenced wooding, the ship left January 18th; wood would not burn, cut up fore between deck to help the Maldive word. January 19th Lat. 6-40, Long. 73-59, put ship under sail again; 22nd took up laserite deck fore between decks. Got the cargo out of the lower hold and got two tons coal. January 26th, commenced steaming, Lat. 8-46 N., 76-31 E, January 27th, fuel finished, boarded the Barque Hope of Scarbro from Colombo to Allepey, received a cask of beef, no fuel to give. January 29th Lat. 9-12 N., Long. 76-7, spoke the English Ship Charlot Carew, &c., (not certain of the name), coal laden, bound to Bombay, would not stop. Night of the 29th S. S. Almona gave us about 5 tons of coal, being then 12 miles N. E. ½ E. from Allepey sic (Allepey being N. E. ½ E.) got up steam and arrived at 6 a. m January 30th. From what is above stated, it is very certain that had they availed themselves of the wood works, bulk heads, and decks after receiving the 15 tons of coal from the Tom Morton she would have reached Cochin, or at all events got well in with the coast and in the track of vessels proceeding along the Malabar Coast by the 28th December. Every assistance has been rendered—all we could supply was firewood. There is some coal at Cochin belonging to Government, who have been telegraphed to for permission to dispose of a sufficient quantity to take the ship on; the coal has been stored for a number of years, but with the assistance of the wood she will reach Point the Galle, where steam coal can be got.—*Madras Times*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

PRUSSIA AND THE PAPACY.

("TIMES" PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Feb. 11.

THE following is the text of a joint declaration just issued by all the Roman Catholic Bishops of Germany, in reply to Prince Bismarck's well-known despatch on the election of the next Pope:—

"The *Staatsanzeiger* (official Berlin Gazette) has recently published a circular despatch, indited by the Prince Chancellor on the 14th of May, 1872, dealing with the election of the next Pope. This despatch, according to the declaration of the *Staatsanzeiger*, is the key to the contents of that portion of the Arnim case papers withheld from the public. Proceeding from the supposition that by the Vatican Council and its two important enactments concerning Infallibility and the jurisdiction of the Pope, the relative position of His Holiness towards the secular Governments has been entirely changed, the despatch arrives at the conclusion that the interest of the secular Governments in the election of a Pope has been very considerably increased, and that their right to look after such election is placed upon an even firmer basis than heretofore. These conclusions are as unjustifiable as their premises are unfounded. Considering the grave nature of the document in which they appear, and the inferences forced upon us as to the principles governing the ecclesiastical policy of the German Imperial Chancellerie, we, the undersigned archpastors, deem ourselves equally entitled and obliged to oppose publicly the erroneous views expressed in the despatch. The despatch contains the following assertions relative to the votes of the Vatican Council:—

"'By these enactments the Pope is enabled in every diocese to exercise episcopal rights and substitute his own authority for that of the local Bishop. The episcopal jurisdiction has been completely superseded by direct Papal authority. The Pope no longer reserves to himself certain specified rights, as formerly, but all episcopal rights have been transferred to him. He has replaced the Bishops Principal, and it solely depends upon him practically to assume the functions of any of the local Bishops, not excluding those effecting the relations of that Bishop to his Government. The Bishops henceforth are only the tools, and wholly irresponsible *employes* of the Pope. They have become the officials of a foreign Sovereign, and that a Sovereign who, by dint of his infallibility, is a more absolute monarch than any other monarch in the world.'"

"All these assertions are utterly devoid of foundation, being at variance with the wording of the Vatican enactments, as well as with the meaning of the same, such as it has been repeatedly interpreted by the Pope and the Episcopacy, and the acknowledged representatives of Catholic theological erudition. In accordance with those enactments, the Papal jurisdiction is indeed *opotestas suprema ordinaria et immediata*—a supreme official power conferred upon the Pope by Jesus Christ, the son of God, through Saint Peter, and extending to the whole of the Church and each individual diocese, that unity of faith, ecclesiastical discipline and government may be duly up-held. The Papal power, it is true, then, is no power confined to certain specified rights reserved by the Pope. But this is no new doctrine. On the contrary, it is a doctrine which has always been a recognized doctrine of the Catholic faith. A well-known principle of Canon law, a truth which the Vatican Council, opposing the Gallican, Jansenist, and Febronian Heresies, has only confirmed and explained in accordance with the verdicts of preceding Councils. In virtue of this doctrine the Pope is Bishop of Rome not Bishop of any other city or diocese, not Bishop of Cologne, Breslau, &c. But in his capacity as Bishop of Rome he is Pope,—that, is Archpastor and Supreme Head of the whole Church, chief of all Bishops and all the faithful believers, and his Papal authority, far from being restricted to certain exceptional cases, is always and everywhere in full force. It is the duty of the Pope to control the action of the Bishops, and if any Bishop should be prevented from attending to the function of his office, or if any other exigency should require it, the Pope is both entitled and obliged, not as Bishop of the respective dioceses, but as Pope, to issue any orders necessary for the proper administration of such diocese. These Papal rights have been recognized by all European States as belonging to the system of the Roman Catholic Church, and whenever any European Government had occasion to enter into negotiations with the Pope it has acknowledged him as the chief of the entire Catholic Church, including both Bishops and believers, and he never has been regarded by any European Government as only the owner of certain specified and reserved rights. There is further, absolutely nothing in the enactments of the Vatican Council to justify the assertion that the Pope has in consequence of these enactments become an absolute Sovereign, and that a Sovereign more absolute than any other Monarch in the world. In the first place the field over which the ecclesiastical authority of the Pope extends is distinct from that swayed by the Temporal Power of a Monarch, nor do Catholics deny the sovereignty of Monarchs in regard to secular affairs. But, independently of this, the designation of a Pope as absolute Monarch is inadmissible, even with reference to the field allotted to him, because the Pope acts under the law divine, and is bound to adhere to the ordinances laid down by Christ for His Church. The Pope cannot change the divinely ordained constitution of the Church, though the secular legislator may be able to remodel the political arrangments intrusted to his keeping. The constitution of the Church in all its essential points is based upon the direct injuncions of the divinity and exempt from all arbitrary experiments of mankind. The same divine regulations which created the Pope created the Bishops likewise: the Bishops to have their own peculiar rights and duties, allotted to them by God himself, to modify which the Pope has neither the right nor the power. Hence it is a glaring mistake to assume the Vatican enactments to have superseded episcopal authority by Papal power, and to have replaced by the Pope the Bishops, who are henceforth only his tools and *employes*, without any personal responsibility. Under the eternal doctrine of the Catholic Church it has been expressly declared by the Vatican Council that the Bishops are no tools of the Pope, no mere Papal *employes* without personal responsibility, but pastors appointed by the Holy Ghost to represent the Apostles; to govern, as good shepherds, the flocks intrusted to them. In the 18th century of Christian Ecclasiastical history, the Papacy has been placed over and by the side of the Episcopacy, both being divinely instituted by Christ; so it will be also in the future. The Pope's ancient right of exercising his power of ecclesiastical government in any part of the Catholic world has never made episcopal authority illusory, nor is the new interpretation of this old Catholic principle calculated to raise apprehensions in this respect as to the future. It is universally known that the dioceses of the Catholic world have since the Vatican Council been directed and governed by their Bishops in exactly the same manner as before that date. We specially protest against the statement that the Bishops, in consequence of the Vatican enactments, have become Papal *employes* without personal responsibility, and we beg to observe that it is not the Catholic Church which acknowledges the immoral and despotic principle that the command of a superior officer relieves the subordinate from personal responsibility. As to the opinion that the Pope, by means of infallibility, has become an absolute Sovereign, it is based upon an entirely erroneous conception of the dogma of Infallibility. As the Vatican Council has clearly and unmistakably pronounced, Papal infallibility, in accordance with the nature of things, confined to the field belonging to the doctrinal authority of the Church, and is restricted by Holy Writ, tradition, and previous decisions of the Church. The action of the Pope in governing the Church has in no way been altered by the enactment of Papal infallibility. The opinion that the relations of the Pope to the Episcopacy have been changed by the Vatican Council, being entirely indefensible, the conclusion drawn from these premises—that the Pope has assumed a novel position towards the Governments—is equally groundless. We cannot restrain ourselves from expressing the deepest regret that in the above circular despatch the German Imperial Chancellerie should have advanced opinions founded upon the assertions and conjectures of Protestant scholars, and some former Catholics rebelling against the whole legitimate Episcopal authority vested in the Holy See. These assertions and conjectures have been repeatedly and emphatically contradicted and refuted by the Pope, the Bishops, and Catholic theologians and canonists as the legitimate representatives of the Catholic Church. In our respective dioceses we have the right to demand that, if the principles and doctrines of our Church are to be discussed in this wise, our opinion be taken too, and that, so long as we regulate our conduct by these principles and doctrines, our words be credited. In thus correcting the erroneous version of the Catholic doctrine contained in the circular despatch of the Prince Chancellor, we have no wish to enter upon what is foreshadowed in that despatch concerning the election of the next Pope. Still, we feel it our duty to protest solemnly against the attempt made to interfere with the independent election of the Chief of the Catholic Church, and we declare that the validity of any Papal election can be decided only by the Church, to whose authority every Catholic will unconditionally submit in Germany as anywhere else.—Dated January and February, 1875."

Here follow the signatures of 23 German Bishops and representatives of Bishops.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(*Daily News.*)

THE Continental Powers which promoted the Brussels Conference of last summer have, it is well known, resolved to hold another meeting at St. Petersburg, to consider further the Laws and Usages of War. It is impossible to deny the immense interest which Imperial Monarchies like those of Russia and Germany have in the questions raised last year in the Belgian capital. At the same time, considering their views and aims, it is satisfactory to be able to gather from the conduct of one Government after another the assurance that the expected Conference will not, like that of Brussels, have a European importance. In the Royal Message of Friday last the Queen promised that the Correspondence which has taken place on the proposal to renew negotiations on the laws of war shall be laid before Parliament. When it has been so presented to the two Houses it will be seen that Lord Derby's dealings with the Russian Government faithfully reflect the policy which has commended itself to the people of this country. The Emperor of Russia has been informed that while the Queen's Government does full justice to the humane intentions of his Imperial Majesty yet bearing in mind, on the one hand, the importance of the principles involved in the proposals made at Brussels, and, on the other, the widely divergent opinions which were there expressed, and the improbability of their being reconciled, it is not able to accede to proposals for resuming negotiations which do not promise to lead to useful results. This answer cannot have greatly surprised the Russian Government. Lord Derby only consented to take part in last year's Conference with a reserve which came just short of a refusal, and the proceedings of the Delegates fully justified his caution. This year the British Government holds entirely aloof from the Conference, and Switzerland, Belgium, and other States will, it is said, do the same. The Imperial Courts may agree upon whatever rules of war they may find best, but their agreement will be binding only on themselves.

The Russian Government will do justice to the motives which have led that of the Queen to act on this occasion in a manner conformable to principles which are part of our national character, and we shall not concern ourselves with the unmannerly tone in which it has pleased a Brussels journal which sometimes assumes to speak for Russian sentiment to assail Lord Derby on account of his despatches to Lord Augustus Loftus. When *Le Nord* permits itself to declare of Lord Derby's objection to the Russian scheme—that "it would facilitate wars of aggression and paralyse the patriotic resistance of an invaded people"—that this is "another specimen of that peculiar hypocrisy which is one of the most striking features of British policy," we at once suspect that Lord Derby has rendered a greater service to Europe than he perhaps imagines. If there is anything characteristic about the whole bearing of our own Government in connection with these negotiations, it is surely the frankness with which it has acted throughout. The public will remember how the question now in dispute arose. The original proposal of a Conference was made by a French society formed for the protection of prisoners of war, and the meeting was to have been held at Paris. Suddenly, however, it was announced that the Russian Government had taken up the scheme, and very soon it appeared that something of much more consequence than the better treatment of prisoners was to be proposed. The draft Project of the Russian Government contained a detailed scheme for the conduct of military operations involving questions of the utmost moment; and it was further intimated that the plan was only a starting point for further deliberations. Lord Derby at once announced that while the Queen's Government was not averse from a discussion in a Conference of such details of warlike operation in the field as it might be found useful to consider, it was "firmly determined not to enter into any discussion of the rules of international law by which the relations of belligerents are guided, or to undertake any new obligations or engagements of any kind in regard to sound principles." On the assembling of the Congress, the proceedings of some of the delegates of the great military Powers, casting a strong light on the proposals of the Russian Government, soon justified these precautions. The project itself was a remarkable document. Many of its recommendations were undoubtedly good, but these were mingled with others of a different character, such as to suggest the question whether Europe was not about to pass entirely under military law. Delegates had been collected from all parts of the world to examine chapters of elaborate proposals respecting "Military authority over the hostile 'State;'" "of those who are to be recognised as Belligerents;" "the rights of Belligerents as to private individuals;" "Requisitions and Contributions;" and "Reprisals." It seemed as if every expedient to which a general had at any time resorted under the pressure of hard necessity was now to find its place in a regular code to which the Governments of Europe were to pledge themselves beforehand.

As the deliberations proceeded it became apparent to all that the new proposals had been framed in the interest of those great military rulers who are able suddenly to throw their hundreds of thousands of men into a neighbour's country. The distinguished officers who maintained these proposals do not seem to have understood that patriotism confers any rights or imposes any duties which even an enemy should respect. They appear rather to have considered it their business to decide what rights a military commander might safely leave to an invaded people, and no rights were to be recognised but such as were inscribed in their code. This disposition disclosed itself as much in the clauses designed to protect the natives of an invaded territory as in those of a contrary character. Thus the author of the Russian Project considerately provided that "the inhabitants of a district not already occupied by the enemy who shall take up arms in the defence of their country should be regarded as belligerents, and, if captured, should be considered as prisoners of war." Under this rule, if France were again menaced from the east, the inhabitants of the western departments might safely join another Army of the Loire while the enemy were on the otherside of Paris. But why should such a right depend upon deliberations and agreements at Brussels or St. Petersburg? Rightly to understand the provision we have quoted, we must pass on to the following proposition:—"Individuals belonging to the population of a country in which the enemy's power is already established who shall rise in arms against them may be handed over to justice, and are not to be regarded as prisoners of war." Handed over to justice means in this connection being tried by court-martial and shot. This is the fate which the great military rulers of Europe think good enough for the patriot—or "individual belonging to the population"—who rises against his country's invader. No doubt such things have been done in war, and may be done again; but there is no need to demand the sanction and consent of Europe beforehand to acts which revolt our common humanity. We need not point out that, under such a law, the invader himself would have to decide whether he was "established" in a country. The German Delegate, in discussing this article, maintained that an invader's power was "established" in the country when he had flying columns in it, and he actually proposed to amend the Russian proposal in this sense.

Such doctrines as these showed the representatives of the smaller European Powers how little account was made of their rights and interests by their great military neighbours. The Belgian Delegate declared that if a nation was invaded, it had a right of which no law could deprive it to rise in a body against the enemy. "An invaded country," he said, "cannot be in any way restricted as to the sources from which it may draw its means of defence, and it may have recourse to every aid that patriotism may proffer or suggest." This declaration was supported by the representatives of the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal; and in a similar spirit the Swiss Delegate declared that the discussion had shown that the interests of great armies were opposed to, and irreconcilable with, the interests of invaded populations. Such is the verdict of disinterested common sense. The great military Powers will not, of course, abandon their designs, but is it necessary to send representatives to St. Petersburg to bring out more fully the divergences of aims and intentions which were made apparent last summer at Brussels? The primary liberties of mankind are placed in jeopardy by the principles which found advocates in the recent Conference. The spontaneous national energy of free peoples is an obstacle in the path of those sovereigns who are turning their dominions into vast camps, and it is sought to daunt this spirit by stigmatising beforehand the patriot who may defend his country with too much enthusiasm. It is not for England to have anything to do with such designs; but rather by abstention to mark their real character and leave them to recoil upon their authors.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

ENGLISH LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses (*if 500 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take.............. Two-thirds.
The Second .... One-fourth.
The Third................................ One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application, accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras, To the Honorary Secretary,

Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow.

N. B.—The race has closed with 86 subscribers and will be run at Liverpool on the 13th of March.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

HERAT.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

A BOMBAY telegram announces that the troops of the Ameer Shere Ali occupied Herat on the 19th of January last. This is an incident which sheds light on the detention of Yakoob Khan in Cabul, and will greatly interest, moreover, some of the diplomatists at St. Petersburg. We venture to think that the British public would not waste its time if it devoted some pains to understanding the recent course of affairs in Affghanistan, so far as anything can really be known of the dark intrigues which make up State policy in that far-off and restless realm. Herat was in the hands of Yakoob Khan, the eldest and bravest son of Shere Ali, until the time when—protected, it is said, by the most solemn oaths upon the Koran—he went to his father's palace, and found that he had walked into prison. Whether the Ameer put the prince into confinement out of a longlaid plan, or whether the mother of the boy whom Shere Ali has nominated for his heir suddenly persuaded him to do so, is disputed. The bazaar newsmen declare that she cited a Persian verse which runs "Kill the snake when his head is under your heel," and flung herself at the Ameer's feet, protesting that the life of her child depended upon the death of Yakoob. At all events, the father's hospitality to the son was shown by thus caging him—not without great concern at Calcutta, which still continues; for if Yakoob should be put to death it would be in spite of the earnest protest of the British Government. But Herat, meanwhile, was the real anxiety with the Affghan ruler, for Yakoob was said to have left fierce adherents there who would rather open its gates to Persia or to Russia than leave their young lord deserted or unrevenged. We see now that, either by force or paternal suasion or skilful management, Shere Ali has laid hold of this all-important frontier town, and perhaps the "young lion," as the Affghans call the Khan, will be set at liberty, now that his den is safely seized. This is by no means certain, however, for the Prince is a power among the wild chiefs of the North and West, and nothing in his past career leads us to believe that he would ever forgive, even to his sire, the breach of faith which has deprived him of his liberty, and of the city where he reigned, nominally a vassal, practically a King. But the lesson which the British public might not unprofitably learn from these ugly quarrels in Affghanistan is that, whatever English statesmen may do, Affghans and Easterns generally—as well as Persians and Russians—study and appreciate the immense interests which depend upon the "back-gate of India." It has become clear that, for the sake of Herat chiefly, the Ameer of Cabul has broken his oath, and made the feud between his eldest son and himself irreconcilable. The acts of Shere Ali may be odious, but his policy is intelligent enough, and if he could send proofs to Calcutta that his son had been intriguing with the agents of the Shah or the Czar upon the subject of the possession of Heart, it would be an explanation of his severity, if not a justification, of the treachery which has been adopted against the Prince to whose valour the Ameer mainly owes his throne.

But where and what is Herat, ungeographical persons may ask, that anybody here should care what soldier goes in or out of that outlandish place? We reply that it is an extremely interesting as well as horribly dirty town, which, for reasons of ancient history, might very well deserve more notice than it ever receives. Herat is the *Aria Civitas* of Alexander the Great, the chief city of that old province of Aria which has bequeathed its name to the leading races of the Eastern and Western world, and was once, perhaps, the metropolis of the Aryan civilisation. There are magnificent ruins outside it of high antiquity—besides the great mound of Nadir Shah and other monuments—which go to prove that it had been already a splendid metropolis when repaired by the Macedonian conqueror. But Herat, inside its moat, is now as grimy and unhealthy a town as can well be seen, although it does a very considerable business in carpets and sheepskins, caps and shoes, saddles, daggers and saffron. It is the position of the place which makes anything happening there important. Not only does Herat stand in the one and only opening of the Paropamisus or Ghor mountains through which artillery and cavalry could pass to India, but it is situated in a plain of such fertility and mineral resources, that an army once lodged there might maintain itself and make it a sure base of advance. We have called it the "back gate of India," and such it is if Affganistan be looked upon as the suburbs. All the great roads leading to the Punjab converge upon Herat. Everybody came that way who ever did come marching in arms; Alexander, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane have all encamped there, and that great conqueror with spade and dumpy-level, M. de Lesseps, has been lately fixing his eagle eye upon the same spot. If within the crumbling walls all is horribly unsanitary, outside the land is most fair and fruitful: delicious fruits, endless vineyards, cornfields to feed the finest army, and countless flocks of sheep are seen in this pleasant valley along the banks of the Herirood—the antique river Arius. The water of this stream, cooled by the snows of the Paropamisus, is as famous in legends for its purity as that of Choaspes or the Nile; and the Candahar and Bokhara caravans look forward to the Herati loaves of white wheat after their toils as African travellers hanker after the succulent steaks of a London Club. A host of men, as we have said, might camp in this fair vale, and while they turned the mouldering brick ramparts into impregnable defences they might supply themselves for years with almost all that invaders could need. It is always called the *bunder*, or "market," of Central Asia; and in addition to cereals, fruit and cattle, this desirable plain or upland supplies inexhaustible amounts of lead, iron, sulphur, and charcoal. He who holds Herat has the western key of Affghanistan, and although there is another door to be opened—and a strong one—before he comes to Peshawur and Attock, still Russia and Persia, and all the world knows, that if any but Affghan or English soldiers stood upon the walls of Herat, it must either be by a surprise effected upon British diplomacy, to be sternly repaired, or by the surrender of the established British policy which has drawn a clear line with the sword's point upon the map of Asia, and written the frank and necessary words upon it, "Thus far, and no farther."

Yet is it at all generally known that one brave and able boy of English blood, alone and unaided, saved this immeasurably important gate-way-town, some forty years ago, from falling into Persian hands? Every student of Eastern history remembers well enough, of course, what Eldred Pottinger did; but we shall want such men in the future, and it is worth while, in speaking of Herat, to revive the story of that siege in 1837, when a Shah of Persia, with Russian money in his chests, Russian soldiers in his ranks, and Russian Count Simovitch directing the attack, beleaguered the city. This young Bombay engineer, travelling in Asia to collect coins and historical facts, found himself shut up in the place with the Heratis, and had picked up enough of politics to understand that neither Shah nor Czar had any business within the ramparts. Knowing nothing of the science of defence except what his college-books had taught him, Pottinger nevertheless went to work, and put Herat into order. He multiplied himself into fifty men, every one a hero, to animate the garrison, and repulsed the fierce attacks of the Persians and Muscovites; so that the Heratis again and again, under his lead, drove the assailing swarms beyond the city ditch, shouting behind that English boy for war-cry "Shabhash! Chub Rustumani!"—"Well done! He is Rustum come to life again!" When the last desperate assault was delivered, and Yar Mahomed, the generalissimo of Kamran the King, gave everything up for lost, sitting with his pipe lighted ready to die, Pottinger dragged the fatalist to the trench, and the two drove the townsmen before them atop of the Persians, so that on the point of victory the invaders were again hurled back, and seventeen hundred of them, including the Russian General Berowski, fell in that ugly rush, the spirit for which was given by the undaunted courage of the Englishmen. The rest was easily finished by sending a detachment of British troops to Karrack. With Eldred Pottinger behind the walls of Herat, and English ships in the Persian Gulf, Mahomed Shah was glad enough to get back to Teheran with all that was left of his 40,000 Iranis and Muscovites. That defence of Herat is well worthy to rank with Arcot, as a proof of what lives in English blood to dare and do; and when it is remembered that this gallant boy had never seen service, and had no one but wild Shiahs and Affghans around him, it deserves a paragraph even at this date to recall the achievement of Eldred Pottinger, in order that, if need should arise anywhere, others may be encouraged to prove themselves as fearless and as faithful to the interests of Britain. Those who observe what is going on in Persia, and who read the coarse reproaches of the Russian organs upon our abstention from the Conference on the Usages of War, know very well that the gates of India cannot be guarded with compliments and a careless trust in Princes. Our Government may be as polite as possible, but powder must none the less be kept dry, and a clear and steady policy, not only with regard to Affghanistan and the Oxus line, but also the Attrek valley must be pursued. Yakoob Khan must not be murdered; but does Lord Northbrook know yet what the young Sirdar was going to do with Herat if Shere Ali had not marched his own men in?

THE PROPOSED NICARAGUAN CANAL.

(*Times.*)

THE project for connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by means of a ship-canal through the isthmus of Central America has been revived. We printed on Saturday a letter addressed to M. de Lesseps by M. de Marcoleta, the Minister of Nicaragua to Great Britain, and M. Petitidier, Consul-General of Nicaragua in France, in which those gentlemen bespeak the sympathy of M. Lesseps for an enterprise which will complete his own great work at Suez, and which will open their natural road to "that crowd of magnificent ships which, leaving the great ports of almost all the nations of Europe, carry to the West Coast of America and to the Oceanic Archipelago the products of commerce and industry." M. de Lesseps replies graciously; intimates that the conclusions obtained from the Suez works are at the service of the promoters; and so far enters into details as to point out what is the first engineering condition of an interoceanic canal. No one of the American isthmuses admits of the problem being solved as it was solved on the African isthmus—that is, through a canal without weirs, or what the French sometimes call a "Bosphorus." The interoceanic canal must be a large canal with weirs, and with a good many of them; it must, therefore, have an inexhaustible reservoir, and such a reservoir is, in the opinion of M. de Lesseps afforded only by the lake of Nicaragua.

It is natural that the achievement of the Suez Canal should recall attention to what was so long the sister project—a project cherished with equal or even greater ardour; and, in the opinion of many sceptics not more, but rather less, visionary than that which the year 1869 saw accomplished. Since, in 1513, Nunez de Bilboa first saw the Pacific from the heights above Darien, innumerable schemes have been proposed for avoiding the navigation round Cape Horn. From Port Escoces on the Isthmus of Panama, to San Miguel the distance is under 40 miles,—less than half the width of the neck between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea,—and it was with reluctance that engineers were forced to recognize that the summit level was everywhere high, that the ridge was rocky, and that it would be hard, if not impossible, to get water for the higher levels of a canal. As regards the Isthmus of Panama, the opening of the railway from Aspinwall to Panama in 1855 may be said to have shelved the question. But another route, though perhaps less immediately obvious, had long been considered, or even preferred, by the projectors of a canal from sea to sea. The Republic of Nicaragua has a territory, bounded on the north by Honduras, on the south by Costa Rica. The northern part of this territory, including Segovia and a part of Chontales, borders on the high plateau of Honduras and shares its mountainous character. The southern part—separating this highland district from the high mountain group or centre of elevation in Costa Rica—is the basin of the Nicaraguan Lakes, lying transverse to the Cordillera range, which it interrupts,—a country of broad, fertile plains, about 300 miles long by 150 wide. In its centre are the lakes of Managua and Nicaragua, which collect the waters flowing inward, and discharge them through one great outlet—the San Juan River—into the Caribbean Sea. Lake Nicaragua has an extreme length of over 100 miles, and an average width of 40 miles. The water in most places shoals very gradually, and there are only a few points at which vessels of any size can approach the shore. The general depth—in some places not less than 40 fathoms—is, however, ample for purposes of navigation except near the mouth of the San Juan. That river, from the lake till it debouches at Greytown, is, with its windings, about 120 miles long, and in the rainy season, from May till October, has a large volume of water. Till the middle of this century schemes for a Nicaraguan canal had always gone on the theory that the river was navigable from Greytown to the lake, and that therefore it was only necessary to cut through the neck of about 18 miles on the other side, between the lake and the Pacific. Such an idea was first entertained as far back as 1527; and since then the projects have been numerous. In 1781 the narrow neck just mentioned was surveyed for the Spanish Government by Don Manual Galisteo; in 1838 it was surveyed for the Government of Central America by Mr. John Baily; and between 1842 and 1844, at the very time that the Government of Louis Phillippe was contemplating a Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, preliminary surveys of the Nicaraguan Isthmus were made at the instance of Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III., then a prisoner in the fortress of Ham. As Mr. Blanchard Jerrold mentioned in the letter which we published on Monday, the Government of Central America decided, on the 8th of January, 1846, that the work should be called the "*Canale Napoleone de Nicaragua*;" and, on coming to England in the same year, the Prince published his plans, laying down the very line to which the American surveyors reverted as lately as the summer of 1872. But the first survey which fully conformed to the requirements of modern engineering science was that made by Colonel Childs in 1851. Two years before—in 1849—the "Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company," now extinct, obtained a charter for 85 years from the completion of the work, for which 12 years were allowed, it being stipulated that the Canal was to revert to the State at the expiration of the work, and that the State was to receive for the first twenty years after the opening 20 per cent., and subsequently 25 per cent. These were scarcely conditions to encourage a large investment of capital, but the enterprise was then considered to be so far on the way towards realization that in July, 1850, a convention was made between Great Britain and the United States, in which Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer on our behalf, and Mr. Clayton on theirs, defined the principles which should apply to an Interoceanic Canal, wherever and whenever constructed. The chief articles of this Convention—which may now possibly see the light again—were, that neither Power should obtain or maintain exclusive control of the Canal; that neither should capture or detain the other's vessels in transit; that both Powers should protect the capitalists and facilitate the works; and that both should guarantee the neutrality of the Canal so long as its proprietors should not discriminate unfairly between different vessels in transit or impose unreasonable tolls. When Colonel Childs began his survey for the Company, he soon recognized the fallacy of the old assumption as to the continuous navigability of the San Juan. The line surveyed by him comprised three divisions. The western division was a proposed Canal from the little port of Brito, on the Pacific, to the point where a stream called the Rio Lajas flows into the lake, rather more than 18 miles; the middle division was from this point, across the lake, to San Carlos, at the head of the San Juan River, rather more than 56 miles; the eastern division was in two sections—the first, slack water navigation on the San Juan River from San Carlos to a point opposite the mouth of the Rio Serapiqui, 90 miles and a fraction; the second, a canal from this point to the port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, 28 miles and a fraction—giving (with fractional distances) a total length from ocean to ocean of about 194 miles. The canal was to be only 17 feet deep; its width at the surface was to be 118 feet where the excavations were in earth 78 1-3 feet where they were in rock. The estimate, with 15 per cent. for contingencies, was £6,570,482. The surveys and estimates of Colonel Childs were submitted to the British Government, who referred them to a Commission of Engineers. The Commission, assuming the *data* to be accurate, offered chiefly two criticisms—that the proposed Pacific harbour at Brito was too small and too open, and that the margin for "contingencies" ought to be at least 25 per cent. The plans and reports were subsequently considered by a Committee of English capitalists, who, after investigation, declined to support or to recommend the scheme. They observed, first, that the Canal, as projected, was too small for the requirements of commerce, since not more than one-third of the vessels engaged in the Oriental trade could pass through it; secondly, that many vessels which could pass through it would be deterred by a toll of 12s. 6d. per ton; whereas, in order that the Canal should pay, the annual passage of shipping would require to be upwards of a million tons. For, supposing the Canal could be made for six millions and a half sterling, to pay simple interest on the investment at 6 per cent would require at least £390,000 a year above current expenses; to pay, besides this, the percentage stipulated for Nicaragua would require £473,000; so that, allowing £200,000 a year for repairs, superintendence, cost of transport, &c., the gross annual revenue must be £673,000.

These were the calculations of nearly a quarter of a century ago. It is for the engineers and the capitalists of to-day to pronounce whether the conditions of expenditure and of profits are materially altered. All, however, will do well to bear in mind that there are certain conditions which are immutable—the conditions of geographical distance. Over and over again in Interoceanic Canal has been talked of as if it would be a short cut from anywhere to everywhere. Over and over again it has been pointed out that the supposed advantage has limits. For communication with the Sandwich Islands and with the Western Coast of America, the Canal would, doubtless, be a considerable gain, both to the United States and to ourselves. As compared with the route by Cape Horn, it would bring England 4,860 miles nearer the Sandwich Islands, 3,220 miles nearer Callao, and 1,200 miles nearer Valparaiso. For communication with the East, the Canal would, of course, be a great gain to the United States. It would open a shorter route between New York and Sydney, Canton, and Singapore, though the route from New York to Calcutta by the Cape of Good Hope would still be shorter by 1,320 miles. To England, the sole gain in the communication with these countries—a considerable one, no doubt—would be as regards Sydney, to which the voyage by the Canal would be 2,320 miles shorter than the voyage by the Cape of Good Hope. On the other hand, the route from England by the Canal would be longer than by the Cape of Good Hope for Canton by 900 miles, for Calcutta by 4,040 miles, for Singapore by 4,240 miles. When one considers these simple facts, and then reads of "that crowd of magnificent ships" which is for ever to press through the Canal, it is difficult not to sympathize with the personage in the play who announces that he cannot see the fleet—because 'tis not in sight. We are far from wishing to discourage American or Continental investors, but Englishmen who are attracted by the project may be counselled to pause and reflect that, with advantages limited as we have described, a Nicaraguan Canal would have to sustain competition with two interoceanic railways—the Panama line on the south, and the Honduras line on the north.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

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Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
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Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

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Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

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TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS
TO
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The principal London and Indian Club Houses, and Regimental Messes.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815. AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

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LONDON OFFICES—20, COCKSPUR STREET, PALL MALL, S. W AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E. C.
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BORDEAUX HOUSE—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

NOTICE.

Our present Price List, we are happy to say, shows, consistently with the maintenance of our standard of quality, a considerable reduction from our last year's quotations, owing principally to the generally satisfactory Vintage of 1874. Champagne, however, was visited by a late frost, and much damage was occasioned; this, added to previously existing scarceness, compels us to maintain former quotations for best qualities, and to increase the two lowest. Prices of all other Wines show great advantages to the consumer.

1875 PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	30	32
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	27
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	24
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	21
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	19
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	17
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Medoc	Violet capsule	10½	12½

WHITE.

Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	24
Sauterne	White capsule	17	19

BURGUNDIES—RED.

Chambertin	Red seal	30	32
Nuits	Red „	24	26
Volnay	Red „	21	23
Beaune	Red „	18	—

WHITE.

Chablis (La Moutonne)	White seal	24	26
Chablis, light	White „	17	19

CHAMPAGNE.

(*Our own and all Brands.*)

Finest Extra Dry Sparkling	44	46
Finest Extra Dry per Hamper of 24½ pints	27	—
Giesler's First quality	41½	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	40
Good Sparkling	34	36
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey" Brand	27	29

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	40
Sparkling Hock and Moselle Muscatel	32	34
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	26	28
Hock „ Johannisberger	40	42
„ „ Marcobrunner	34	—
„ „ Rudesheimer	26	28
„ „ Hochheimer	23	25
„ „ Laubenheimer	17	19
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	26	—

SHERRIES, &c.

		Per Doz. Qs.
Amontillado, A 1, extra quality, rare old	Gold seal	36
Amontillado, choice and superior	Black seal	33
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft pale		26
Oloroso, full bodied, straw colour	Green seal	23
Vino Puro, very pale, dry and delicate	Blue seal	24
Vino Fino, pale	Brown seal	22
Pale, medium colour	Yellow seal	19
Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	Pink seal	19
A good Dinner Wine	White seal	16
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavour		16
Madeira, East India, very choice		36

SHERRIES, IN JARS.*

Vino Puro, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	Rs. 43	12
Yellow Seal, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	„ 33	8
Medium quality, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	„ 27	8

SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent 26

PORTS.

		Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle)	Original Seal	34	—
Invalids' Wine	Gold Capsule	27	29
Dessert Wine	Black seal	22	24
A very good sound Wine	Red seal	18	20

SPIRITS.

		Per Doz. Rupees.
Cognac, the finest old pale	Black capsule	34 & 42
„ superior old pale	Yellow capsule	30
„ pale, very good, White label	White capsule	26
„ pale, good, White label	Blue capsule	22
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	White capsule	22 & 28
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	20
Field's Gin		17
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	„	22
„ Scotch, 1st quality	„	22 & 25
Geneva in flasks	„	18

OLD COGNAC.

1st Quality, in 4 Gallon Jars* Rs. 61

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint Bottles, viz:—

White Curacao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Creme de The, White Anisette, Curacao Sec, Creme de Vanille, Noyau de Martinique, Oranges Ameres, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino — Per Case 24

LIQUEURS.

	Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38	40
Maraschino di Zara, best	36	38
Noyau	38	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28	30
Orange bitters, best	20	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—

* The Jars can be returned for re-filling; we keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognac in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs. Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred to their own Brand.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery; all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per dozen
Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 12	Rs. 6 0
„ „ 6 dozen Pints	„ 3 12	„ 4 0

N.B.—From and after the 1st February, we are compelled to ADD 4 ANNAS per CASE to the above prices of our WINES, SPIRITS, &c., in consequence of enhancement of Town Duty from the 1st January of which our London Friends were ignorant when fixing their Reduced Quotations for 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

HUNGARIAN WINES AND VIENNA BEER.

JUST landed in prime condition, HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen PINTS at Rs. 16 and 20 per case, VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen. Orders for regular supplies registered, apply to the Godown-keeper of

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ESTABLISHED IN COGNAC, 1755.

The attention of MESSRS. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES and the TRADE is invited to the following quotations of GAUTIER FRERES' BRANDIES:—

00	BRANDY in Cases of 1 Doz. Bottles	at Rs. 21 per Case
000	Ditto ditto ditto	„ 24 „
00 00	Ditto ditto ditto	„ 27 „
000 V	Ditto ditto ditto	„ 33 „
00	Ditto ditto 2 ditto Flasks	„ 24 „
00	Ditto ditto 4 ditto Half-flasks	„ 27 „

Liberal Discount will be allowed on Large Orders.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped	Rs. 24 per doz.
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G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to	„ 40 „
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints	„ 15 „

HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

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December 1874

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

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Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

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Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,677,090

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Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring	£9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were	£967,709- 8- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	„ 123 0 0
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No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
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MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

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May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

An exceedingly handsome Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 hands, thoroughly broken and up to 14st., Rs. 1, 00.

A Chesnut Australian Mare, 5 years, 15-1½ hands, a broken charger, stands Infantry fire perfectly, broken also to single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15 1 hands, fast, with exceptionally good paces, a splendid Dog cart horse, Rs. 700.

A team of four Chestnut Australians, beautifully matched and thoroughly broken, Rs 4,000.

An Iron Grey Arab, 6 year. 14-2 hands, has been ridden as a charger and goes well in harness, Rs 450.

Black Arab, 14-2 hands, fast in harness, make a capital Dog-cart horse, Rs. 850.

A Cream colored pair of Pegu Ponies, beautifully matched, 7 years old, very fast and steady in single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Black Arab Colt, 7 years, 14 hands, a capital hack broken to single and double harness, Rs. 40.

A Grey Arab Horse and Buggy in good order, Rs. 500.

An aged pair of Grey Arabs, about 14-1 hand, serviceable sound, thoroughly steady in harness, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay 4th February 1875.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

NANSEE KHYRAZ AND CO.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only;

"PRICE LIST."

	Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best West of England broadcloth.	75
Do. do lined with silk throughout and finished after the best West End Style	85
DRESS TROUSERS, of the best *Single Kerseymere*	22
FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double breasted Coat and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style	from 25
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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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